

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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MISCELLANY.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

"Love knows no shield of heraldry but the heart." It was July, and the war against Woodcocks had commenced. Oh sportsmen quit the city or the woods, and along every hedge and covert, copse and wood, they were to be seen audiously creeping with a half-cocked fowling piece in their hands, a game bag and pouch hung beneath either arm, and bag boots half covering their thighs. Among these persevering sporting gentlemen, were two to whom the taste of Woodcock Shooting seemed to be the most delightful recreation in the world, infatigable in their pursuit; sagacious in their movements; certain in their shots; and accompanied by two excellent dogs, they soon filled their game bags, and sat down beneath a elm by a spring to repose from the fatigues of their morning's sport. This place was about six miles from town, and in a little rural dell through which a cool stream went rippling and gurgling freshly to the Schuylkill, half a mile off. The scene immediately around the spot they had chosen was prettily rural. A hedge high and fragrant with roses was on one side, a deep, dark wood beyond; before them a pleasant meadow with a shadowy glade either hand; and behind them was a sunny lawn over which were grazing a few sheep, two or three cows, and an old family horse. The head of this neat lawn, was a snowy ring with a little gate opening towards a white cottage half hidden with shrubbery, and a grove of pleasant shade trees. It was a delightful retreat, though very humble, and invited the sportsmen by the cool refreshment it offered to seek its shelter from the heat of the noon-tide sun.

"Come Neal," said the younger of the gentlemen, "let us go to yonder farm-house and get some refreshment—a glass of milk or home-brewed ale! I will wage you a brace of Woodcocks there is a pretty girl there, I should be sure to enter the house. I tell you I dislike the place! There is not one I would trust from Eve onward. When the serpent deceived her, he anointed her with some of his own cunning and duplicity. There never was a sincere man lived."

"How cynical you are, Neal! If you had been in love, I should believe your pre-judgment on love unrequited by some fair girl. How a man of your face, figure, form, and address can say you dislike woman, baffle to me. But never mind the 'pretty'—I dare say there is none there—so let us go to the cottage."

The elder sportsman made no further objection, and taking up their empty fowling pieces well-filled game bags, and whistling to the ambling dogs, they took their way slowly over the lawn to the dwelling.

These two gentlemen were cousins. The eldest, Neal Gordon, in his twenty-ninth year, was the youngest in his twenty-fourth. Both were well-bred and singularly handsome. With opposite characters, tastes and pursuits, they were most intimate friends. Neal Gordon had a merchant in Marseilles of high standing, his father, under the firm of 'Messrs.

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Gordon, Pere et Fil, and had only been one year returned from France, to open a branch of his house in Philadelphia, of which he was a native, and which he only left in his twenty-second year to engage in business at Marseilles. Since his sojourn in Philadelphia he had formed few acquaintances out of the regular routine of his business operations, and had made no intimate friends. His friendship, with his cousin, Kemble Powell, was but a renewal of their youthful intimacy, which, during the absence abroad of the one, and the collegiateship of the other, had been preserved by frequent correspondence. He lived in his bachelor lodging where he held every luxury at his command, but where, save Kemble, few visited him. With but one exception he was a finished man of the world, frank and open in his manners; winning in his address; kind and courteous to all; with the additional reputation of being a thorough merchant, that is, financially and diplomatically versed in all the ways and means of mercantile operations, familiar with all the avenues of commerce, and possessing the skill and ability to avail himself of them in such a manner as to advance the dignity of his pursuit, and promote the public good while he facilitated his own private interests. The exception alluded to, was a species of *monomania* that had woman for its object. From very boyhood he shunned woman. It seemed to lie in an instinctive aversion to the sex. In manhood, when reason should take place of prejudice, it was still the same. He believed she was created with the attributes of deception, insincerity and duplicity in their perfection. He could see no beauty in her smiles—for he believed it was thrown upon her features like her thin lace veil, to hide her moral defects, and make the heart appear fairer than it is. He could see no grace in her person—no charm in her voice—no 'heaven in her eye.' All, all were to him the glittering scales and brilliant dyes that invite the unsuspecting child to make a plaything of the envenomed snake. Verily, in writing this sad account of Mr. Neal Gordon's sentiments, we feel we are doing sacrifice to the sex!—but the ladies we trust will remember that it is Mr. Neal Gordon's sentiments, and those of no other person!

Kemble Powell, his cousin, on the other hand, was a great admirer of female beauty. We trust his devotion to the sex will be accepted as an offset to Mr. Neal Gordon's unparalleled aversion. Kemble was also the possessor of a handsome person, and an independent fortune, and was a young man of highly cultivated tastes. His heart was large, his spirit bold and generous, his temper easy, and his manners frank and engaging. His smiles carried good humor wherever he appeared, and his cheerfulness and wit made him numerous and fast friends. He thought woman the loveliest production turned from the hand of nature—that not a flower or gem in meadow or mine, but had its counterpart in her perfect person. In Kemble's eye she was the criterion and scale to which all things beautiful should be referred, all things relating to taste being measured. At nine years old he was *beaux* to all the pretty Misses of eleven and twelve in his neighborhood; and when he was thirteen, he was with bright locks, beautiful face and gallant air, the pet of pretty maidens of seventeen! With such an education in the school of juvenile gallantry, it is not surprising that at the age of eighteen he should fall in love. He did so, over head and ears, with a sweet hoyden of sixteen, and they ran away together in a hasty coach; but before they reached Wilmington, in Delaware, the pursuing papas overtook them and brought them safely back again. Before Kemble was twenty-one he had twenty-one love affairs, not only with the boarding-school girls opposite his father's residence in vacations, but with modest little grisettes and other coy maidens of a humble degree. But none of these ever took deep hold of his heart—they were merely 'flirtations'—innocent *liaisons* of the affections, not of the passions! For Kemble, with all his light gallantry, was no rake or sensualist. His heart was honorable, though rather unsteady. He had never found, yet, the woman to make it steady—so it went gyrating like a weather-cock at every changing wind of his admiration.

At length Kemble left College with some thought to himself—for he studied hard as well as flattered hard, and a useful book had nearly as much attraction for him as a pretty face.

His father now desired him to choose a profession.

"A profession?" replied Kemble, with a curving movement of the eyebrows.

"Assuredly, my son," said the lawyer; it is true your aunt has left you one hundred and ten thousand dollars in United States Bank stock, the income of which will handsomely support you. But this should not prevent you from making yourself master of an honorable profession, by which, if any pecuniary necessities occur you can become the master of your adverse circumstances. In this country there are constant changes of fortune. The opulent of to-day are the poor of to-morrow. Study a profession, Kemble, and then if you should ever lose your fortune you will find in it refuge from the storm that otherwise might crush you."

The young man paced the room two or three times with a thoughtful air, and then replied resolutely.

"I will study a profession, sir—it shall be the law. Enter me as your student from this day."

From this time Kemble Powell devoted him-

self closely to the study of the dignified profession he had chosen. The dry details he soon mastered, and when he entered into the extended fields of jurisprudence his progress grew each day more delightful. It was now no longer a task—a tissue of technicalities. It became to him a noble science—a beautiful philosophy. His eye saw flowers where less enthusiastic observers behold only thorns. His intellect expanded in the pursuit, his reason rose gradually to its dignified seat in the mind, and the mind itself became enlarged, vigorous, and overwhelming in its grasp with them, every intellectual obstacle. Law, as he studied it, was to him the key of all science and philosophy, the alchemy which simplifies the difficult, analysis truth into its component parts and lays the broad eternal line between the true and the false. Thus he went on his legal studies for three years, when he was admitted to the bar, though without any view of practising at it, with the most distinguished honors. During his year of studious devotion, he had not altogether neglected his devotion to female beauty—for it was the *beauty* of woman rather than her heart and affections that attracted him. Until the second year of his legal reading he carried on his heartless *liaisons* as before; but, as he grew graver from the profound nature of his studies, as his head became steadier, and his habits more philosophically uniform, he insensibly grew indifferent to these light flirtations. By and by the tone of his feelings was so changed, and his general character for levity so altered, that it was apparent to the most superficial observer that his heart was preparing itself to receive the first deep and abiding passion, the seeds of which might be cast into it.

It was at this period of his life, about two months after his admission to the bar, that, in company with his friend and cousin, Mr. Neal Gordon, he went out to shoot Woodcocks in a certain famous ground, five miles from the city. They had ridden from town in Kemble's buggy to within a mile of where they had now wandered, leaving the vehicle in the charge of a servant who had followed them on horseback.

The two friends shortly approached the cottage, occasionally turning to admire the quiet aspect of the scenery about them, and let their gaze rest on distant glimpse they had of the meandering Schuylkill through an opening in the woods. When they had come near the little white gate before the cottage, they paused an instant to turn and gaze on the far off prospect of the spires and towers of the city. As they did so, they heard a slight shriek from within the paling enclosure, and turning quietly round they beheld a young girl of seventeen, trying to rescue a pet-cat from the rude grasp of one of the dogs which seeing it crouched in the walk, had leaped the gate and pounced upon it. Neal Gordon stood perfectly still, and continued to survey the landscape. Kemble let his fowling-piece drop on the ground, and ran forward calling off the dog which only released his hold as his master entered the yard.

"Oh, you rascal!" he cried to his favorite, as he saw him slink away beneath the bushes. "Has he hurt the kitten, the rude fellow?" he the next moment asked tenderly and sympathetically of the young girl, who, a single glance told him, was freshly beautiful both in face and figure—a perfect little cottage Hebe.

"No, Sir, not much I believe," she said looking up and smiling, at the same time pressing the alarmed little puss to her bosom.

Kemble saw that there were tears on her eyes, and that the eyes themselves were of a very deep blue, very large and soft in their expression, and very full of tenderness! "How lovely!" thought Kemble, and sighed. He gazed into her face with sweet delight that was new to him as well as the object of it. "Such a bright, pure brow, shaded and enriched by its golden tresses of silken hair! Such a peach-like cheek! Such full ripe lips, pouting as if they were only made to be kissed! Such an exquisite chin and throat! Such a beautiful bust and figure! Such an air of modest grace! Who could have expected to find such loveliness in a cottage five miles from town?"

Thus ran the current of Kemble Powell's thoughts as he gazed on the blushing face of the rustic maiden as she bent caressingly over her pet kitten. His friend Neal now approached, and Kemble, coloring like a school boy, hastened to tender his apologies (till now forgotten in his admiration of her beauty) for the rudeness of his dog. "I assure you," he continued, after warmly expressing both his surprise and indignation, "I assure, Miss, that he shall be soundly punished when he gets home—the brute!"

"Oh, no sir," she said looking up pleadingly in his face, "do not harm the noble creature. He was only at play with Tarly, and has not injured her—only roughened her coat a little."

"He deserves a horsewhipping," answered Kemble; "but I will pardon him for your sake—who can resist so fair a pleader?"

"Will you walk in, gentlemen, and take some refreshment after your day's shooting?" she said in so modest and becoming a manner, that Kemble glanced at the impudent countenance of Neal for his approval. His cousin seemed to take no more notice of the maiden than of her kitten. The contrast between the two instantly struck her, and insensibly, perhaps, to herself, influenced her manner individually towards each. Kemble accepted her invitation with the cordial frankness characteristic of him; Neal with a cold and very slight bow. The dwelling was a small farm house, one story high, with a neat portico with woodbine and honeysuckle entwining the light col-

umns. It was surrounded by a pretty garden-like yard intersected by narrow gravelled walks. The interior was plain and tidy with scoured floors, bright dressers and old fashioned oaken high-backed chairs. A respectable looking matron of some forty-five years rose as they entered the well ordered kitchen which was used as the family sitting-room, and hospitably seconded her daughter's invitation.

"Take seats, gentlemen. I see you have been shooting Woodcock! They are very plenty this season."

"Very, madam," said Kemble; "will you do us the favor to accept of a brace or two?"

"Oh, no sir! we would not take them from sportsmen. Catherine, perhaps the gentleman would like a tumbler of morning's milk with a lump of ice in it."

"Ice here! It would be a treat," said Mr. Neal Gordon as much to himself, as to Mrs. Boyd, for his back was turned towards her while he spoke, as he stood gazing at an old print of the battle of Plattsburg.

Catherine hastened to bring a beverage so delicious to the imagination of Mr. Neal Gordon. It was indeed a delicacy, and doubly so, thought Kemble, when presented with such smiling grace by the beautiful Catherine Boyd. Neal took the glass she presented without looking at her, but supped at it with inconceivable relish. Kemble alternately took a draught of iced milk and burning love—the one from the tumbler, the other from the oft lifted yet seemingly ever drooping eyes of the maiden.

Kemble's high back chair did not accommodate him very easily, or at least he thought so, and rising up he lounged with his glass in his hand to the door. He saw, as he hoped, that the maiden's glance unconsciously followed him. He wished to draw her to the door out of Neal's sight. He looked at the honeysuckle—at the woodbine—at the ceiling of the portico and at the floor—neither would furnish him with the pretext for which he sought. He was at his wit's end, for he felt that unless he spoke to her alone before he left, he should go away very unhappy. But what had Kemble to say to her that required privacy? Nothing—he hardly knew what he wished—he wanted to look once more into her sweet eyes, to hear her sweet voice as she plead for his dog, to experience again the joyful thrill of her enchanting smile through his veins. His glances at length rested on the roof of a distant country seat, on the opposite shore of the Schuylkill.

"Ah, Miss Catherine," he said in a careless tone, "will you be so obliging as to step here to the door and tell me whose yonder seat is?"

"It's Major Peter Gray's," answered Mrs. Boyd from her spinning wheel. Kemble caught Neal's smiling eye through the window and felt foolish. "So," said he, "Neal has detected my ruse, and Mamma is very prudent!"

He waited full a minute, hoping Catherine would yet come out—and then swallowing his disappointment with his last drop of milk, he re-entered the room, which Catherine instantly left. The information conveyed in Mrs. Boyd's reply, however was of importance to Kemble. Major Gray was an old family friend, and he, on the spot, mentally resolved to make no delay in paying him a visit, and renew the intimacy!

After thanking the goodly dame for her hospitality, the two friends prepared to go. Neal stalked out without looking about him, and seemed to feel a degree of relief when once more out of doors and free from the presence of females. Kemble lingered in the passage in hopes to see Catherine; but she appeared not—and he reluctantly followed his friend Neal out of the gate, after he had dropped his powder flask in the walk. They had regained the spring where they had first rested, and Neal was wondering how far they should have to walk before they should reach their buggy, when Kemble stopped, with the exclamation, that he had lost his powder flask.

"I must have left it at the farm house," he said, ludicrously feeling about in all his pockets as if he had lost his purse.

"Suppose we go back for it," said Neal dryly.

"Oh no, Gordon! don't take the trouble!"

"I'll just go back alone for it—I won't be above a moment!" Walk leisurely on!"

With these words Kemble flew back to the cottage. As he opened the gate he beheld a female figure retreating through the shrubbery. The dress was pink, and he recollects Catherine wore a pink calico. He bounded forward and intercepted her as she was retreating from a point from which she had been observing the departure of the strangers.

"I beg pardon, Miss Boyd," he said, "but I believe I have left my powder flask."

Catherine Boyd was, as we have said, just seventeen. Her person was lovely and elegant; her movements graceful and natural as a child; with regular and beautiful features; eyes blue as the June sky, and full of expression and unburnt passion, and a rich bloom, playing with every change of feeling overspread her beautiful cheeks. Kemble now gazed upon the lovely young creature, whose charms were enhanced by her surprise and embarrassment in meeting him whom she had fled to avoid—gazed on her with the deepest emotion of love.

"I will ask mother, if she has seen it," she said with such artlessness, that he half believed it that mischievous art, which in woman so nearly resembles it.

"No, I beg of you—it must be here in the yard!"

"Well sir?" she asked as he paused and stood directly in her narrow path.

"Miss Boyd," he said, taking her hand; "the loss of my flask is but an excuse to see you one instant alone. I shall readily recover it. But for yourself I have conceived the deepest admiration. Your beauty, grace and sweetness, have all taken me captive. I have hastened back to ask you to permit me to see you again if not for one moment!"

"Pray, sir, relieve my hand. You alarm me! I don't understand you sir! I am a poor farmer's daughter, and you are a gentleman. We should not meet again! Be so kind as not to detain me longer."

There was a degree of firmness and modesty united in her tones that inspired him with respect. He obeyed, and stood aside for her to advance. She then looked up and smiled as she said,

"I will help you to find your powder flask, sir—but I hope you will not lose it here again."

"It is not the only thing I have lost here today," answered Kemble with a sigh.

What maiden could be deaf—senseless to such an expression of emotion. Catherine's little virgin heart trembled. That sigh was one of the invisible arrows of the archer Love. It reached her heart and wounded it. She looked up in his face. Its expression was in tender harmony with the sigh. His fine expressive eyes rested on her full of emotion and gentle passion. A soft tenderness overspread his face. His whole air and manner were subdued under the power to which he had yielded up his heart. She dropped her head like a lily depressed by a breeze too heavily laden with fragrance. Kemble had from boyhood been a student of the female heart. He was familiar with all its amatorial phrases—could translate every emotion and shade of feeling! His skillful eyes sharpened by his passion, left him no room for miscounting the effect he had produced by his few words upon her heart. He took her hand in his and pressed it hastily to his lips. It was not withdrawn. He drew her closely to his heart and pressed his lips to hers.

The next instant he was crossing the lawn with a light bounding step, forgetful of his powder flask and all else save the sensation of his own exquisite happiness.

The next day Kemble paid a visit to his old friend Major Gray, and by him was regularly introduced to Catherine and her mother. The twilight of the same evening found him at the gate of the cottage. Catherine was standing near as he approached. Was she expecting him? She would have returned into the house when she saw him. But his quick step beside her arrested her in her very slow walk to the portico.

"Sweet Catherine!" he exclaimed, "this is exquisite happiness to me."

Catherine suffered him to draw her arm in his and they strolled through the shade walks—now pausing to admire a star—now to talk beneath an over-arching branch. It was an hour ere they separated, and

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.

The minds of active children are ever alive after something on which their fancy may rest. This principle of human faculty can never be satisfied short of employment in something. This being a self-evident position, the question fairly arises, what is the best food for such minds? If we wish their faculties to remain useless, deprive children as much as possible, of sources of information, teach them that all polish of whatever kind it may be, is superfluous. Then they will be either drones or vagabonds, according as the bent of their inclination may lead them. But on the contrary, if you would like to have the offspring of your charge both active and useful, place such incentives before them, as would lead a tender and sensible mind into a train of useful thoughts, which would so bias future conduct, as to justify the saying of the wise man, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." One great source of this bending the twig, may be attributed to the reading of newspapers. There is not at one time, more matter placed before a child than he may think he can peruse in the course of a week; after which soon arrives another treat, until it becomes a matter of course; and in proportion to the expansion of the mind of the child, will the eagerness for such successive paper increase.

When once this thirst for improvement and information has gained an ascendency, the little fooleries and foibles that so frequently disgrace neighborhoods, and in which none but the frivolous and uncultivated are generally engaged, will be done away. At the same time such children are more attached to industry; for when the toils of the day are over, a mental collation awaits the child at home, in the character of a weekly visitant, and the children are not seeking relief from toil by perambulating a neighbor's premises.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DIALOGUE I.

BETWEEN A FATHER AND HIS CHILD.

About the Table.

Parent—My child, what should you do before coming to the table?

Child—Will you be so good, father, as to tell me?

Parent—If you will remember to be always obedient, I will.

Child—I will try to remember, and be obedient.

Parent—Well, I will tell you. Your face and hands should be washed and your hair combed before you come to the table.

Child—You have told me this before.

Parent—I know it, my child, but I wish you to remember it, and therefore I repeat it. Shall I next tell you how to sit at table?

Child—I wish you would, father.

Parent—Never sit down till after your parents, or those older than you, are seated. Let not your chair be too near to, or too far from, the table. Some children sit so far from the table that they can hardly reach it. Remember to sit your chair square, and let it stand on four legs and not on two, as many awkward people sit. Never stoop forward, nor loll back, in your chair at table, nor put your feet on the bar of the chair. All this is awkward.

Child—What shall I do when I am seated at table?

Parent—The first thing is to learn to sit still. This is so difficult that few children ever learn it. But you can never sit properly at the table unless you can sit still.

Child—But some parents tell the folks at the table to help themselves. May I not help myself?

Parent—No, you must not. Those parents who tell people to help themselves have never learned good manners. You must never attempt to carve for yourself, or take any thing before it is offered to you. Be not in a hurry to ask for any thing, but wait until it is handed to you. You must never find fault with what is given you. If you do not wish to eat it, you may leave it upon your plate. When you are helped, never begin to eat until others do.

Child—Never talk at the table when those older than you are talking. Always answer, when you are spoken to; and when you speak to any one always look him in the face.

Child—But I have seen children, and men and women too, when they speak to a person, look down, or another way; why is not this right?

Parent—Because, it makes you look very awkward and foolish. Such children always appear to be afraid of people, and such persons were never taught good manners in their youth, or they did not try to learn.

Child—Learn to speak softly, though always so as to be heard. After you have once been served, if you wish for any thing more, say, I will thank you for it, or please help me to it. Do you know how you should eat?

Child—If you tell me, I shall know better.

Parent—Never eat fast, nor as though you were hungry or afraid you should not have enough. This is very vulgar. Eat moderately, but never so slow as to make others wait for you. Never eat too much. Many children eat so much that they make themselves sick.

Child—Do not make a noise with your mouth or breath when you eat. I have seen children eat as though their breath would stop, or make such noise with their lips or tongue that one would think they were in great trouble, or snapping a pop-gun. This is very improper. Do you know what a napkin is?

Child—No, sir, I do not.

Parent—I will tell you, my child. A napkin is a small towel or handkerchief given you to prevent you dirtying your clothes or face and hands with fat or any other thing. But you should never dirt any that more than necessary.

Child—Should I bite my bread or break it?

Parent—Always break it, my child, and use your knife and fork. But, you know, I told you to wash your face and hands before you came to the table. Now, you see the reason—

it would be very bad to break your bread with slovenly fingers. If you wish it, I will now tell you several things in short sentences, and you must listen and remember them.

Child—I should be pleased to have you do so, and I will try to remember them.

Parent—Never take salt with your knife, but use the salt spoon.

Put a small quantity of food into your mouth at once. Awkward, hungry boys take great mouthfuls, like the pigs.

Never spit or cough at the table. It is vulgar.

Never blow your tea or coffee or any thing to cool it. It will cool, if you will have patience.

Never smell of your victuals—it is very impudent.

Learn to hold your knife and fork right. Many adults do not know how to do this. Hold them sloping, and not upright. When you lay them down, put the knife at your right hand with the blade on your plate and the fork on your left, in like manner. When you have done eating, put your knife and fork upon your plate with the handles together.

Do not spit out any thing that you cannot conveniently swallow, but gently take it from your mouth and lay it upon the side of your plate.

Never make any crumbles in your lap, or upon the floor. Some children leave so many little pieces of bread and other things where they have eaten that one would think the hens had been fed there. There will be no need of this, if you are careful.

Never stare at any one or look very earnestly in his face for any length of time. It is very unbecoming.

Do not roll up your eyes when eating or drinking.

Never gnaw a bone at the table, but clean it with your knife, unless it be so small that you can take it between your thumb and finger.

Do not attempt to talk when your mouth is full. This looks very vulgar and is dangerous.

Do not put more than one piece into your mouth at once.

Always wipe your mouth with your napkin, both before and after drinking.

There are many of these little things which are very vulgar and to which children often become addicted before they are aware. I suppose you have already witnessed many of them. Have you not seen persons pick their teeth before leaving the table, or, before the dishes were removed?

Child—Yes, father, I often have; and I did not know but it was right.

Parent—Well, my child, this is very impolite. You should never do it, unless, it seem absolutely necessary, and then, you should hold your napkin before your mouth with your other hand.

Child—Well, father, I have known children murmur or seem displeased when there was any thing upon the table to which they were not helped, or if they had a smaller piece than others.

Parent—Yes, my child, and this was very wrong. There are often things upon the table which it would be very improper for children to eat, but which may be properly partaken of by men and women. It is of the greatest importance to appear well at table. If you learn to behave properly there, it will help you very much as to your behavior elsewhere. Remember, therefore, my child, all the instructions that I have given you on this particular. Learn to do the honors of the table gracefully, while young, and you will do them easily, and with much pleasure, in after life.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1842.

NEW TYPE. It will easily be perceived, that this annunciation and several of the subsequent articles are printed on new type procured from the Boston Type Foundry. This improvement in the appearance of the Patriot will be followed by others, during the present volume, commensurate with the patronage extended to humble efforts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Five years have now rolled their rapid course since we launched our little enterprize upon the broad ocean of experiment. At the commencement, our voyage seemed somewhat doubtful even to ourselves;—more experienced navigators predicted that we should not be able to baffle the sudden winds that threaten destruction to independent efforts, and, ere one year had elapsed, would be wrecked on the shoals and quicksands that too often destroy the most sanguine hopes and apparently bright prospects. But we "drew the bow at a venture," weighed anchor, and proceeded on our voyage. However dubious the prospects appeared with which we assumed the arduous duties and delicate responsibilities of our present station, we have been cheered at every step of our progress with the warmest evidence of that favor and countenance from the public so necessary to impart an elevated and healthy tone to a public journal. We still go on our way, inspired with renewed confidence from the experience of the past, and by the kind promises of known friends that they will assist us to crown our labors with more success than has been heretofore extended to us.

The great interests of society and of our flourishing village—the principles of education, temperance, morality and religion, firmly inwrought with the basis of our social system, will continue to receive our hearty and unyielding support, not less than the convictions of political truth which will be asserted and vindicated with a fearless but candid pen. We hope never to derogate from that dignity which becomes the discussion of all subjects upon which good men may differ widely and honestly. At the same time, we would hold no compromise

with error, however plausible or fascinating its address, and can never be intimidated from its exposure by the blandishments of popular favor or the threats of popular disapprobation.

One word for the future, and we are done. Under the guidance of that faith which is able to sustain all who put their trust in Him who controls all things for wise purposes, we promise to do the best and all we can to make the Patriot interesting and valuable. Shall we be liberally encouraged.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

"I wish you a happy New Year," is a common expression at the commencement of a new year. Now, this is as it should be. We are all in duty bound, by the relation which we sustain to our Creator and to our fellow creatures, to cherish such feelings, and express them towards all our fellow creatures. Yet, how little; oh! how little, is generally meant by "I wish you a happy new year."

There are ample reasons, (as we have just said) why we should express such a feeling:—our relations to each other—our dependence upon each other—and the mutual benefits derived from cherishing kind feelings and making affable expressions;—these, and hundreds of other reasons may be assigned, why we should wish all a happy new year.

The year that has just closed is gone, never to return—it is numbered with the years before the flood. The year just closed has brought sorrow and affliction to many hearts. Many, who but one short year ago, were happy in the possession of wealth, honor and friends, are now poor, disgraced and friendless. How great the change! Alas! to what vicissitudes are we exposed? Who can tell what a day, much less, a year, may produce? How many darling hopes have been disappointed? How many fond anticipations never realized? How many well constructed and finely conceived plans frustrated? Alas, how many have been called to drink deep of the cup of disappointment?

The year now commencing, like its predecessor, will bring with the hopes of multitudes. Many will be called to follow to the silent grave the delight of their eyes—the solace of their weary hours!

But we would not wish to be among those croaking philosophers who are always gloomy and melancholy. We would not always look upon the dark side. The year that is past, quickly as it has flown, has scattered blessings with an unsparring hand. Many heavy hearts have been lightened and many sad countenances cheered. Many, too, who were poor at its commencement, have been made rich; and in many others, the wan and haggard cheek has assumed the blush of health, and the ashen face have become vigorous.

Many a cloudy brow has cleared up, and the sun of prosperity has shone with his brightest beams upon many who were once overwhelmed with despondency.

Such will be the case in time to come. A kind and munificent Providence will bless and enrich us during the approaching year. "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord and his mercy endureth forever." We say, then, to all our patrons and friends, and to all our enemies (if enemies we have) we wish you a happy new year.

HYPOCRISY.

Nothing is more common than duplicity. In many countries it is allowable, nay, made a part of their instruction and duties to their Prince, as in China. In Courts it is the prevailing order of the day—the *sine qua non*—without which no one is qualified for a courier. There, dissimulation and deception are practised in all their various forms.

But we need not resort to courts or high places to find hypocrisy. It is to be met with every day in the common walks of life. It is a customary thing for one, after he has done you all the evil in his power, by slander and misrepresentation, *but to no effect*, to come with the forced smile upon his countenance and the crocodile tears in his eyes, and ask, "how do you prosper in your business?" And when the answer is very well, "oh! I rejoice with you. I always thought you would do well." Now, this is all a lie. He never wished you to do well, but the contrary; and he has done his best to prevent you from succeeding, and now, that he finds he cannot do it, he wishes to come in for a share of your thanks and to be found among those who are your friends. Now, this, an abominable as it is, is to be found every day in the common walks of life. Indeed, there is much more of this kind of love in the world than of any other. It reminds one of the call of the lion upon the sick ass. "How is your father?" said he to the young ass. "Oh, my father is much better than you would wish to see him." This is no unusual case—the neighbor is much better than the kind hypocrite would wish to see him.

If every one who is guilty in this respect could be branded in the forehead, we should see many more *smoking frontals* than is generally supposed; and it would be no more marvellous, if *here and there, one should be found among the number who makes great pretensions to pre-eminent goodness and weeps over the wickedness of others*, than for Satan, in days of yore, to present himself with the sons of God, in the presence of the Lord. Such men will often be found preaching about the sins of others, with their long faces and deep-drawn sighs. One would suppose their poor hearts were about breaking; they have such a tender concern for the temporal and eternal good of others. Shame on that whining cant, which will sooner see a *mite* in another's eye than feel a *beam* in its own—which practices duplicity and deceit for the purpose of doing good. Such an one's God does not abhor robbery for burnt offering, and if he does, the disciple does not.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A national agricultural society has recently been formed at Washington, (D. C.) under very favorable auspices. Several members of Congress have joined it. Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, is the President. There is one Vice President from each of the States—Benjamin V. French, Esq., of Braintree, from Massachusetts. John S. Skinner is the Corresponding Secretary.

NEW PAPER. S. J. Varney, Esq., favorably known by his former connexion with the newspaper press, has recently commenced publishing a paper in Lowell, under the significant title "Vox Populi." The first number is both creditable and interesting; and we hope that the enterprise will be profitable and permanent, as the editor is worthy of every good fortune.

"Prae Doc." We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of public documents from Washington, from the hands of the Hon. John Q. Adams, and he will please to accept our thanks for these favors.

who, after he has discharged all his ammunition of hatred and malice, to no effect, will keep an enemy rather than a treacherous friend.

TEMPERANCE.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Gregory of this town, delivered an address last Wednesday evening, in the meeting-house of the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock of West Randolph, before the *Washingtonians* of that place. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Cornell of this town. Quite an interest was manifested in the address, which was appropriate and well spoken. After the meeting, a number repaired to the tavern where it was understood various kinds of alcoholic liquors were sold. Our readers will be ready to say, "what! go directly to the tavern from a *total lecture*! little benefit, we guess, derived from the lecture!" Hold, gentle reader, and let us tell the whole story, for we will be short. *They repaired thither for the purpose of signing the total pledge.* This was crossing the Rubicon indeed, and commencing the battle on "to other side." The *Washingtonians* are still awake and as active as ever. It appears to us, as though this is the proper way of doing the work. More will be done under such an organization than under any other. More has been done, since this plan of operations commenced, than was ever done before, and the plan that has worked well *thus far*, is worthy of being practiced as long as it does the work efficiently.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC. We have received a copy of this superb little work. It is rich with that, and that only, which a volume of this character should contain, comprising all the business houses and institutions necessary for the man of business who visits the city. It has the names of five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two firms and persons in business, giving the street and number where each may be found, and the particular kind of business in which they are engaged. It contains the names of the streets and avenues; wharves; public buildings; public officers; packet stations; routes of stage; associations and societies; newspapers; offices of insurance and banks; also an account of the city officers of Salem and Lowell, and a very full list of great and important events, which have transpired through the country. It is in an elegant style, which does credit to the publishers, Thomas Groom & Co., no less, than the editorial department does to S. N. Dickinson, Esq.

UTILE CUM DULCE. This is the motto of Bradshaw's Cough Candy, and those who have used it, say, that it well deserves it. It has the *sweet*, and, we have good reason to believe, that it carries with it the *useful*. It affords almost immediate relief to coughs and colds, preparing the system to throw them off with the vigorous effort of a strong man putting off his load. It ought to be tried by all laboring under afflictions of the lungs.

It is manufactured and sold by Mr. Bradshaw, No. 9, Marshall Street, Boston; and is for sale by Caleb Gill, Jr., at the Quincy Bookstore.

CONGRESS. Nothing of importance has been done. The President's plan for the keeping of the public monies has been transmitted but no definite action taken upon it. The Washington correspondent of the New York Standard says, as yet nothing has been even commenced. The old but bad custom of not commencing the business of a session until after the holidays, appears to be well understood and acted upon. It seems that the public in general and members of Congress in particular, take it for granted that what is termed the *long session* must last seven or eight months, business or no business.

THE LYCEUM LECTURE. Mr. Egan, who lectures before the Lyceum next Wednesday evening, is the Principal of the Lowell High School, and is spoken of as an eloquent speaker and an interesting lecturer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Stanzas to Memory" have been received and will appear in next Saturday's paper. "Gifford's" effusion, also, came duly to hand

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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OGUES ON EDUCATION.

the attention of our readers to the these Dialogues, the first of which, will our columns of to-day. They are, it is calculated to be eminently beneficial on important subject. Nothing can be of sequence than the proper education of us habits are much earlier formed, and more lasting continuance, than is generated, the work cannot be commenced too been the object of this writer to complete children in their tender years and lead up by step, in good manners and book until they are of an age to go abroad, from the paternal roof.

who has children can fail to take an all that relates to their welfare, and their standing are reflected in no small their manners, which is one of theies of these Dialogues.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.
It is stated that the Mormons are making a location in the very heart of Philadelphia—having taken a room in the Assembly buildings, which they are about to fit up.

The New York Express says that about six millions of dollars have been exported from this city within the last six months.

Resolutions have been introduced into both branches of the Indiana legislature, repudiating their suspended debt.

The French tribunals have decided that no foreign physicians shall practice in that country, even amongst their own countrymen, without a regular diploma.

The elegant new meeting house, in Winter street, Boston, erected for the Rev. Mr. Rogers's Society, which has hitherto worshipped in the Odeon, has been named by the proprietor the "Central Congregational Church." This is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. The columns in front of Quincy granite, splendidly wrought, in the pure Corinthian order, and the ceiling of the interior is finished in light, delicate *fresco*. The building, it is expected, will be dedicated on New Year's day.

From a table published in England, it appears of one hundred and thirty-five persons in whom the exciting cause of insanity seems to have been of a moral character, there were one hundred and twelve arising from sorrow, anxiety and disappointment from various causes. In one hundred and sixty-two cases of insanity, forty-two persons were affected with fear connected with a future state. Mental derangement can only be successfully combated when attacked in its earliest stage.

A miser in Philadelphia, a chimney sweeper by trade, lately died worth one million dollars. He was mean and dirty, it is said, that his shadow would not follow him for more than a year before his death.

General Samuel McLean, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Burleigh, on the 14th ult. He had filled many other offices of honor and trust.

The amount of capital embarked in the whale fisheries of the Pacific is estimated at forty million dollars!

The rose hath its thorns, the diamond its specks, and the best man his failings.

A minister in the vicinity of Haverhill, (Mass.) lately received a call from a neighboring society, offering him an advance of six hundred dollars on the salary he was then receiving. He returned an honor able, though somewhat unusual reply, that he was very pleasantly situated where he was, and when he wanted more money he would call upon his society for it.

The Springfield Gazette states that some one in society has in progress a loom that will knit a stocking or glove without a seam. The loom is propelled by hand or water, and the cost will be about thirty or forty dollars.

A certain captain, who has commanded a steamer for twenty-four years, has travelled in that time, seven hundred and twenty thousand miles. It is he has never met with an accident of any kind.

The Sandy Hill Herald says:—we know a who has worked, on an average sixteen hours per day for the last twenty years, to pay notes which he has endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing. He is now seventy years of age.

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Wood & Land at Auction. W.H.L. will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1842, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, in lot, all the Wood standing on fourteen acres, called the Hubbard Lot, situated in Quincy, one mile west of Mr. Harmon's dwelling house. The Wood consists of Walnut, Oak, and a large quantity of Chestnut, which is suitable for fencing stuff.

Immediately after the sale of the Wood, the Land will be sold, in one or more lots.

One half of the above property was owned by Ebenezer Adams, deceased, and it has become necessary to sell the same for the payment of his debts; and the parties have agreed to sell the whole. Therefore the sale will be pre-emptory and the whole will be sold without reserve.

Conditions liberal. THOMAS ADAMS, JR., Auct. Quincy, Jan. 1. 2w

Canal Corporation. THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the "Hancock House," in Quincy, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, at six o'clock in the morning, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Washington Dunbar, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Julia Carter's house, has been discharged. Rebecca Austin, the girl so infamously treated, says "he is not the man."

Stephen Baker has been re-appointed Post Master of Beverly, (Mass.) He received his first appointment under Gen. Jackson's administration about eight years since, and has been a strenuous advocate of the principles of the party ever since.

The Boston Atlas states that the amount of leather manufactured in New England at more than thirty five millions of dollars.

The citizens of Newport, (R. I.) have held a meeting, to take some measures to induce the French Government to select that port for the rendezvous of the new line of steam ships which it is preparing to establish across the Atlantic. A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial setting forth the advantages of Newport over all other places for the proposed service, which is to be forwarded to the French Minister of Marine.

NOTICE. The friends of Temperance in Quincy Point District, are requested to meet at the House, on SUNDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock, to consider the expediency of forming a Society in that District.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Braintree, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. William Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Fredrick Douglass, and other friends from a distance are expected to be present.

A full attendance of the friends of the slave from all parts of the country is earnestly requested.

JOSEPH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

All persons who feel friendly to the Abolition of Slavery are respectfully invited to meet at Rev. Mr. Cornell's School-room, next THURSDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock, to devise ways and means to sustain and advance the cause in this town. By request of sundry individuals.

The second quarterly meeting of the Washington and Norfolk County will be held in the Unitarian Meeting-house, (Dr. Gillham) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1842.

The friends of the different Societies are requested to give an account of the state of the cause in their town.

All friends of Temperance are respectfully invited.

A. P. CLEVERLY, ROBERT THOMPSON, Committee.

EDWIN THOMPSON.

Mr. Egan of Lowell, will deliver the eleventh lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 5th, at half past six o'clock, in the Town Hall.

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last TUESDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.

LYSANDER RICHARDS.

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in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gove, an usher at the Farm School, for unmercifully whipping one of the boys, tried before the Municipal Court, in Boston, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

There seems to be but little reason to doubt that the Texan expedition to Santa Fe was captured by the Mexicans, without a shot having been fired. At the last advices from Mexico, Santa Anna was preparing mighty expedition to march against Texas, which he was to command in person.

The managers of the National Theatre, Cincinnati, have banished bars and liquors from their house.

Two acts have just passed the Legislature of Virginia for the partial relief of her banks, by extending to the first day of April next the exemption from the penalties for suspension of specie payment and for circulating notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The Presentment made by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia against the alleged peculators of the United States Bank, has been quashed by the Judges of the Court of Criminal Sessions by an unanimous opinion—that one of the Judges did not go the entire length of his fellows. The reasons for quashing are for illegality and irregularity. The matter, it is thought, will be immediately brought before the next Grand Jury.

In Boston, 27th ult., after a short sickness, Rev. Harrison G. Phillips, Pastor of the Unitarian Society in Cohasset, aged 30. He was a native of this town.

DIED.

In Medfield, on the 23d inst., Mrs. Emeline B., wife of Mr. Lewis L. Sawin, aged 30.

In the silent tomb we leave her,

Till the resurrection morn,

When the Saviour will receive her,

And restore her perfect form.

There, dear Lord, we pray to meet her,

In the happy courts above—

There with heavenly joy to greet her,

And resound redeeming Love.

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Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

CHARLES S. CLAPP,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor. And all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Charles S. Clapp, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Charles S. Clapp, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of January, A. D. 1842, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting on the subject of granting to the said Charles S. Clapp, his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 1. 2w

Benjamin F. Reeves.

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment,

No 14, Brattle Square,

(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

THE subscriber, support he has received

for the seventeen

past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties

to merit a continuance of the public patronage;

and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of

Josiah & Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,

Driver and Proprietor.

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POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE LESSON OF A DAY.

At early morn
I passed, one summer day, a cottage white
Upon a grassy knoll, and at its foot
A limpid stream wavered, beneath a rustic bridge—
And on its banks a simple boat
Slept by the margin flags. Apart from all the world—
Enclosed by towering hills,
And shaded by a huge old oak,
No sound was heard save those which nature lends
Her attributes; the restless murmur of the wave,
And the wind amid the heavy foliage,
Came mingling with the warbling wild
Of forest birds, and the humming song
Of the treasure-seeking bees, who wandered o'er
The feast a fairy hand had cultured them.

And not a flower
That humbly openeth to the light upon the hills,
Within the wood or glen, but here hath found
In bud or bloom or leaf
A representative; and many a stately plant
That lifts its head in the conservatory,
Or in the princely gardens of the great,
Here met in just equality,
In this republic of the bright but frail!
Here rose the dahlia of the west—
Here in an urn camellias smiled,
And by its side, a trellis white
Sustained the tendrils of a vine—
The grape of Sicily. And then
The plaintive tones of music stole
From the low curtained window—
And soon from out the porch, there came
A smiling graceful hand, not one of whom
Had passed gay childhood's hours.

I might not linger more—
E'en at the threshold, where pure taste
And bliss domestic seemed to reign,
But on my way I went
To mingle in life's ruder cares,
And win that source of good and ill alike,
The world's dear idol—gold.

'Twas early eve—
A summer shower had passed away
And nature smiled re-vivified,
While as I traced my homeward way
I paused before that cottage home,
To list perchance their evening melody,
And ask a branch of the white rose
That clustered round the door. A rainbow bent
Above the lowly roof, fast fading into gloom.
But then I heard a sound of grief—
Of woe, and murmured agony,
And thus regardless of all thought but sympathy,
I came, a stranger 'mid that sorrowing group.

Death had been there—
And not an hour of sickness smoothed his way;
But since the noon tide hour,
That voice which no denial knows
Had called to final rest the father's hand
And the infant's bud-like life. It was the lightning's
flash
That rent the hopes of those so blest,
And laid in dreamless sleep the darling one
Hushed in its father's arms, and he who bent,
In fond though vain protection o'er it.

Another came,
A visitant of aspect mild
And voice of soft benignity,
And with his hand upon the lowly heads
Of those the noble and the lovely dead—
He spoke of faith, of hope, and resignation,
And bliss beyond the grave.
They mourned and wept, but calmer still—
And with a grief less passionate,
The mother looked upon her little band,
Bereaved but not forsaken—
Tried but not comfortless.

I wandered on,
In the clear starlight, ling'ring on the truths
Of origin divine, which to the wounded soul
Bring consolation in earth's trial scenes,
And closely read within my heart
The lesson of a day's vicissitudes!

For the Quincy Patriot. L. D. C.

TO THE MEN OF NORFOLK COUNTY.

Ye men of Norfolk!—I beseech,
Ye keep a watch at Nantasket Beach!
In case ye hear the trumpet sound,
Raise ye a breast work on that ground!
Some thousand men fresh from the sea,
May come to war against the free;
And that same beach (in a still day,)
May see drawn out, their long array;
From whence, by rapid march, they come,
To wake the City with their drum!

Such things have been, and may again;
Think of Madras, across the Main!
Boats, full of armed men, rolled o'er
The chariot waves, upon the shore;
An army marshalled on the sand;
And spread, like vermin, o'er the land,
A march of some three hours, and lo!
They have our Boston at a blow!
And if once here, with fleet in Bay,
'Twill cost us many a bloody day
To root 'em out!—so, keep an eye
On that same beach!—d'ye take?—good bye!

J. B. D.

ANECDOTES.

An Indian Chief being asked his opinion of a case of Madeira wine, presented him by an officer, said, he thought it the juice extracted from women's tongues and lion's hearts—for after he had drank a bottle of it he could talk forever and fight the devil.

Piron, the celebrated French wit, had foretold the fate of a stupid play to its author, and the event justified his prediction. "I have at least this consolation," said the author, "the audience did not hiss at my play." "I believe you," said Piron, "for it is impossible to gape and hiss at the same time."

VARIETY.

Snow fell at Harrisburg and Pottsville (Pa.) on Thursday and Friday of last week, to the depth of two feet. In some places it has drifted seven or eight feet high.

Multiply the figure nine by any other single figure, and the two figures comprising the product, added together, will make nine. Thus, nine multiplied by four makes thirty-six, which two figures added together make nine, and so with all other figures.

The Catholics have erected in the Aroostook territory, (Me.) a large two story wooden building as a college for the education of youth. Several young men have been prepared in Europe for the purpose of teaching in this college. The Catholics own half of the township in which the college is situated, and many farmers have recently settled there.

Not one Yankee girl out of twenty, but would bear looking at better than Victoria. Yet every John Bull is so simple as to consider her a perfect Venus in beauty and as pure as an angel. Take a "good long look" at a Cape Cod girl, says the piquant editor of the Barnstable Patriot, and you will prefer to bundle with her than with England's Queen.

It is estimated that in the City of New York alone, one hundred cases occur annually of the death of persons by the clothes taking fire—mostly children.

It is said the simple Chinese, in order to frighten the English barbarians, in their attack on Canton, held up lanterns with demon faces and all sorts of hob-goblins. A few twenty pound shot soon spoiled the fun.

It is rumored that Gen. Waddy Thompson has been nominated by the President for Minister to Mexico.

Rev. John Pierpont, and his friends, it is stated, will shortly take their leave of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, and organize a new society. The arrears of Rev. Mr. Pierpont's salary exceed three thousand dollars.

The Greenfield Courier records the death of Thomas Dickman, Esq., at the good old age of seventy-three years. He was the first printer, first postmaster and first bookseller of that place.

The Emperor of China offers a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the head of the English Admiral for preservation in the Royal Museum at Pekin.

The Planter's Hotel, in St. Louis, which was completed last spring, and cost two hundred thousand dollars, has been sold for one hundred and twenty thousand.

The "Marquis of Waterford" agrees with Dr. Franklin, that "the eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture."

The "Marquis of Waterford" thus laconically speaks after marriage:—The best lip salve in creation is a sweet kiss."

A State Liberty Convention will be held at Boston on the sixteenth day of February ensuing. The glorious objects of this convention should ensure a general attendance of the friends to human liberty.

The Common Council of the city of Albany have invited the Municipal Authorities of Boston to visit Albany for the purpose of celebrating the completion of the Rail-road between the two cities, and they have accepted.

A Washingtonian says he never heard his wife sing in his life until after he had signed the pledge; and now he scarcely ever goes home but what she is singing like a canary.

Edwin Croswell, editor of the Albany Argus, who has always set his face against corporations, odious and detestable monopolies, has been elected President of the Canal Bank of that city.

It is said that Georgia and Alabama will follow South Carolina, in refusing to receive the proceeds of the public lands, under the late Distribution Act.

It is said that Capt. Vanderbilt, famed for running opposition boats, will place a new boat on the route from Boston to Bangor in the spring.

O. A. Brownson, of the Quarterly Review, has published a letter in the Boston Post, in which he pronounces every person a liar and a slanderer who asserts that he is a disbeliever in the inspiration of the scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity.

The joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature of Tennessee have adjourned, *sine die*. A suggestion was made by the democrats, and most heartily adopted by the whigs, that the members should resign and submit their conduct with regard to the election of Senators to the people. There is but little probability, however, that this movement will be carried into practical effect.

An individual in New York, who went to bed intoxicated, fell out about an hour afterwards and broke his neck.

A doctor in Philadelphia, fell in love with the sister of a dentist there, and soon became her accepted suitor. The dentist forbade the match, demanded his sister's letters, and being refused, called at the doctor's sanctum, locked the door, and gave him a thrashing, for which he was hauled up, and held to bail in four hundred dollars for trial.

The Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, has withdrawn from the association of suspended banks, and resumed specie payments.

The stockholders of the Gloucester, (Mass.) Marine Insurance Company have voted to wind up its affairs and discontinue the office.

The fellow who attempted to rob the Merchants' Bank at New Bedford, has been found guilty of that offence, and also of entering the house of the Cashier of said institution, with intent to commit larceny. He was sentenced to seven days' solitary confinement, and seven years' hard labor in the State Prison.

John V. L. McMahon, Esq., in a communication in the Baltimore Patriot, states that the money received by him for the benefit of the widow and children of Thomas H. Laughlin, who lost his life in the great whig procession of May, 1840, amounts to \$3,260 49. It has been invested in real estate and city stocks for the benefit of the family.

The Baltimore papers contain the proceedings of a meeting of SLAVEHOLDERS, lately held in that city to take measures to preserve their "peculiar institution" from the assaults of the abolitionists, and to protect their "property," which they say is "daily becoming more precarious." Twenty delegates were chosen to attend a State Convention on the subject.

The Grand Jury that returned the presentment against Nicholas Biddle and others, of United States Bank notoriety, was composed almost wholly of those who were formerly the political friends of the bank and associates of its officers. There were but four or five of the jury who may be classed as anti-bank men. It is also said that few or none of them were prompted to their course by the smart of pecuniary loss through its insolency.

Later intelligence from Mexico corroborates the other advices received, of the fact, that the Texian expedition to Santa Fe had been captured by the Mexicans.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale an great assortment of Goods, as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats. English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats. Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors. DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants. SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS. Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloot CAPS. Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful. English Merinoes, full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES. English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.

Embroidered PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.

Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitmer BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

Sheer Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

WHITE FLANNELS 34, 73-44 & 54. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming CLOTHES. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Quincy, Dec. 4.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALROW,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, Corner of Elm and Hanover- Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have gulled our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment—nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced

CLOUDED, WAVED, WATERED, DIAMOND,
WOOL DYED BLACK, BLUE and FANCY BEAVERS,

for fashionable outside Coats.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced

BLACK, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced

Wool and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,

cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced

RICH FIGURED VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,

some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

READY MADE SURTOUTS, SACKS, PELLOTTES, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPE, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS AND VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.

GARMENTS CUT, MADE and TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hour's notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Boston, Nov. 20.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Moleskin, and Alpahum COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHES.

English and French MERINOES. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories.

SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HORSE BLANKETS. Leather Mittens, Woolen Socks, Yarn and Comforters; Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvas, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.

Boston, Nov. 13.

Carminative Balsam.

THIS valuable medicine is for sale at the Quincy Bookstore by the authorized Agent, CALEB GILL, Jr.

To my personal friends,—I would say, that I am well acquainted with David Jayne, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind. His EXPECTORANT is equally celebrated and efficacious.

IRA M. ALLEN,

Agent of the General Tract Society.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) July 19th, 1836.

This may certify that I have used Doctor Jayne's Carminative Balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation that I have met with, for the relief of those diseases.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every saturday Morning, over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

VOLUME 6.

NUMBER 2.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires.

Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where

soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy *Railway*.

JUSTIN SPEAR. " *Stone Quarries*.

ORIN P. BACON, *Dorchester*.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, *Weymouth*.

JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. *South Weymouth*.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, *Braintree*.

JOSEPH CLEVERLY, *Abington*.

SAMUEL A. TURNER, *South Scituate*.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR, *Lynn*.

N. B. OSBORNE, *Salem*.

FREEMAN HUNT, *New York City*.

MISCELLANY.

THE YOUNG WIFE'S TRIAL.

A SEQUEL TO "WOODCOCK SHOOTING."

"Oh, woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please!
But when misfortune clouds the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

"Love hath emprise in him and miser's gold,
Or else is he's nickname Cupid!"

Kemble had been two years the happy husband of the beautiful cottage maiden whom his love had elevated to the highest position in society. Possessed of wealth, respected by all with whom he associated, idolized by his wife, he was truly a happy man. For two years no cloud had passed over the bright skies of their wedded love; Catharine had become a mother, and the infantile affection of their beauteous boy seemed, if it were possible, to deepen their own mutual love. Their style of living was elegant and tasteful. The house they occupied was one of the most imposing in the upper part of Walnut street. It was furnished with great luxury, without ostentation. Kemble had presented Catharine the morning after his marriage, with a splendid equipage which she always had at her command; while he kept his phaeton, buggy and saddle horses. The fair wife's situation was truly an enviable and happy one! Elevated from a humble station, to such rank and fortune, she would have been spoiled but for her good sense and devoted attachment to her husband. She loved to attribute every thing she enjoyed to him, and lived only in the sunshine of his approbation. To please him was the daily study of her life! Kemble appreciated her deep love and devotion and felt himself blest as the husband of such a wife! Indeed, might he feel himself to be blest in the holy love of such a woman; and it was his whole care to make himself worthy of them. Price, 50 cents.

For sale, at the Quincy Bookstore, by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 16. if.

George Bemis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20. if.

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16. if.

New Goods.

& BRANHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, received a new and good assortment of

goods for sale cheap for cash or approved

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Feb. 27. if.

Colds, Coughs, &c.

TICKLING COUGH, Sore Throat and Irritations

of the Bronchia or Windpipe, are the most prevalent diseases of the winter season. They are not

only extremely annoying, but are the usual precursors

and immediate cause of those pulmonary affections

which sap the foundation of life, and terminate only

with the dissolution of their victim. In all those affections there is either an inflammation of the fine

skin which lines the inside of the throat and wind-

pipe, or a lengthening of the uvula or pendulum of the palate, which descends, so as to constantly tickle

the root of the tongue or the upper part of the Trachea

or Windpipe, thereby creating cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, sore throat and discharges of

phlegm, and sometimes of blood. These diseases are

speedily and effectually cured by the use of JAYNE'S

EXPECTORANT.

Numbers of persons are daily cured by these valuable preparations, who otherwise would probably fall an untimely grave. Price, \$1.00.

For sale, at the Quincy Bookstore, by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 16. if.

Books, Wallets, &c.

Assortment of Calf and Morocco Pocket

and Wallets, Bead Purse, etc., for sale at

BOOKSTORE.

Nov. 6. 3w

Skins and Cassimeres.

Assortment of Doe Skins and Cassimeres,

and fancy colors, just received and will be

ANTALOONS, in an elegant manner.

A. S. MARSH.

4. 9. if.

Wanted

TELL the subscriber, three hundred

make all kinds of Clothing, to which

you will be given.

CALEB HILL.

July 31. if.

French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats, Jack, Blue and Fancy Colors.

S & CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

PTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

SOFT SKIN and FUR HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

ALPACAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

WOOLLY MOULSIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.

French and American TRIMMINGS, a good assortment.

THE LADY'S SHAWL.

Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

INGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

LEN, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Beaver, and Mohair GLOVES.

LENNALS 3-4, 7-8, 4-5 & 5-6. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

ECCK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS

CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GROCERIES.

Quincy, Dec. 4.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALROW,

ERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

CORNER Elm and Hanover Streets, Boston.

received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality,

and price, cannot fail to suit the most exacting.

We do not advertise to our former good customers out of town, or a garment, and will sell twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment

advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can

garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment.

Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Supreme Medium and Low Priced

DEED, WAVED, WATERED, DIAMOND,

EDYED BLACK, BLUE, and FANCY BEAVERS,

the outside Coats.

Supreme Medium and Low Priced

BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,

the severest seasons of the year.

Supreme Medium and Low Priced

BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,

EDYED, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,

COMMON CASSIMERES,

hole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Supreme Medium and Low Priced

CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINNETT,

ERETT, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,

beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

ME SHORTS, SACKS, PELLOTTS, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPE, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPINERS, JACKETS, PANTS AND VESTS.

garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fash-

worn, and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKIES, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS,

ARCS AND HANDBERIES, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

to shrink in washing.

LOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.

IT'S CUT, MADE and TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

when visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description

of clothing made at twelve hours notice.

shoppers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will en-

terest attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Nov. 20.

New and Seasonable goods.

& BRANHALL have just received and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock

Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the

following articles:

GREEN, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS.

S. TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Moleskin, and Alpahum COATINGS.

Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES, all colors, from the most approved American Manufacturers.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

al records. So chosen to tender Mr. Gannett, and the press. Mr. Arms almost alpin (University), were elected of Milton, re. Monitors were about noon, un. So much for days of the ses-

ted to the inter-

of Catholicism, form, printed on the addition of editorial depart- cedured a consid- ered, that the a many diffi- cile, though believed, a liberal own generous ship to be wreck- esses, but will hitherto be so his noble vessel to the haven of and finally conduct Ireland. A editor and sole ented son of the with a holy and her injured

On Saturday last, a, an Irishman, under circum-

It appears that go to the pump so in despite of

head with a chair, over her, and then tick, till he had the splinters of

the bed, but his

he, he dragged her on her breast and, afterwards with a knife and

ment towards her

on the floor to

roat he said it was

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the whole history

and two watchmen

to prison.

Mr. F. L. Clai- from Mississippi, bide Free Trade, of the treasons which will estab-

for his coadjutors in the nation.

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whom were Jason

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Stevens, Esq., we

animously re-elect-

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charge their duties

manner than Mr.

political opponents,

views.

will appear next

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which we regret,

to publish eve-

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Samuel D. Hay-

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have to "push

of enjoying an

lights.

MAGNETISM. We were among the number present last Thursday evening, at the Hancock House, to witness a case of magnetism, by Clother Gifford. The person, upon whom the operation was performed, was evidently thrown into a sound sleep, and while in that state freely conversed with the magnetiser, and others, upon several subjects, and was carried, to different places. Others present, as well as our humble self, did not receive evidence to convince us of its entire truth. Many things, which we expected by the announcement to see fulfilled, were not satisfactorily elucidated in the examination. Enough, however, was developed to incline us to believe that there is some truth in a part of the pretended science. We understand that other illustrations will be given, and it is our opinion that an incredulous public had better attend and witness for themselves.

CONGRESS. Not much business has been as yet transacted in either branch, with the exception of the introduction of resolutions, the reference of questions, etc, of little interest to the public. It is a fact, however, that the United States Treasury is minus of funds in amount over half a million of dollars—drafts for the payment of some of the officers of government have been returned without the "ready."

The only important movement, in the House, thus far, is the reference of that part of the President's Message, as relates to the Tariff, to the Committee on Manufactures, which is considered a triumph of the protection interest, as this committee is composed of six staunch friends to home industry to three opponents.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.

Twenty persons have been injuriously affected in New York, from eating smoked beef. The symptoms were those of poison, and the meat is from cattle driven from Ohio, which are represented as having been afflicated with some foul disease.

Gen. Benjamin King has been appointed Postmaster at Abington, (Mass.) in place of Elihu Hobart, Esq., resigned in consequence of ill health.

The inhabitants outside the Neck are moving in the matter of a separation from the city-part of Charlestown.

At a late abolition meeting in Providence, Miss Abigail Kelley, and others who attempted to speak, were pelted with snow balls, apples, etc, and were prevented from being heard by the yells and screams of a part of the audience.

A majority of the male citizens of Rhode Island over twenty-one years of age, have decided in favor of the new constitution, and the Herald says it is probable that a majority of the free-holders have voted on the same side.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas states, that it is now certain that the interest on the Maryland debt, due on the first of January, was not paid on that day. Though provision, by tax, has been made by the Legislature to raise money for this purpose, yet money has not yet reached the treasury.

An interesting spectacle was lately presented at a Washington meeting, at Marlboro Chapel, in Boston, when a band of about thirty young men came from the South End in a body, and signed the pledge and enrolled themselves as members of the Society.

The Boston Post states that "the devil has walked about in Boston, in fine linen and broadcloth, with a placid brow and his tail tucked in, long enough."

The Rev. Mr. Maffit has been retained by a Methodist Society in Boston, who have leased the Odeon for five years.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at their late session, passed an act to make the unlawful whipping or beating of a slave an indictable offence. Also, an act to prevent the emancipation of slaves and other persons.

Gov. Seward, of New York, in his preparations for the new year, substituted lemonade and cold water for punch and wine.

Two schooners have been seized by order of the Collector of New York, which were fitting out for the Mexican service, to be employed against Texas, as violating those laws of the United States, which prohibit the fitting out of armaments in our ports, to be used by any government against another with which we are at peace.

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Fitch of Haverhill, will withdraw from his Society, and go upon a mission through the country, for the purpose of preparing the people for the great event which he believes is to take place in 1843.

The Salem Gazette says that there is not at present a single person confined in either of the three jails in the county of Essex for trial at the present court.

The Legislature of New York has convened. The democratic candidate for Speaker of the House was chosen by a decided vote. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the doings of the Senate;—a majority of that branch is democratic. The Governor, (whig,) transmitted an able and judicious message.

The King of the French has written a letter to the American People, through President Tyler, thanking him for the purpose of preparing the people for the great event which he believes is to take place in 1843.

William Collier, a reformed inebriate, has been appointed City Crier of Boston, in place of James Wilson, deceased.

William W. Cowell of Wrentham, has been appointed a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Norfolk.

The King of the French has written a letter to the American People, through President Tyler, thanking him for the purpose of preparing the people for the great event which he believes is to take place in 1843.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. One after another is leaving King Alcohol's ranks, and enlisting under the banner of the Washingtonians. The annexed laconic and graphic note, which we have been requested to publish, will be read with pleasure. May our friend have fortitude to sustain him in his present commendable purpose.

I wish to say through your paper, that I have for a long time contemplated signing the Total Abstinence Pledge, and have now determined to "taste not, handle not," the accursed thing, except as prescribed as a medicine by a physician. I have worked at my trade, blacksmithing, for twenty-seven years, and have had the devil for a striker, but I have now settled off with him and discharged him.

WILLIAM WILSON.

MARRIED.

In Haverhill, Mr. George W. Field, late of this town, to Miss Winifred Appleton of the former place.

DIED.

In Braintree, Widow Mary Newcomb, aged 99.

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic,) will officiate, God willing, at the West District School-house, TO-MORROW. Services commence at eight o'clock in the morning.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Abolition, will be held at the Rev. Mr. Cornell's School-room, next THURSDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock.

The first annual meeting of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society, for the choice of Officers, will be held at the Town Hall, next MONDAY EVENING, (Jan. 10th,) at half past six o'clock.

A meeting of the "Columbia Alumni" will be held at their Sanctum, at the Hancock House, SATURDAY EVENING, (Jan. 15th,) at seven o'clock.

A full attendance of the brethren of the craft is particularly desired.

By command of the Grand Seignor.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, Sachem.

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, Scr. Sec.

JOSEPH H. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. William Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglass, and other friends from a distance are expected to be present.

A full attendance of the friends of the slave from all parts of the country is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

Mr. Giles of Liverpool, (Eng.) will deliver the twelfth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 12th, at half past six o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Which is the most injurious to community, Theft and Murder, or Slavery?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

In Illinois, the farmers are obliged to take a cent and a half a pound for their pork. In Cincinnati, very good turkeys are sold for twenty-five cents apiece; and good chickens at a dollar a dozen.

The debt of Pennsylvania is forty millions of dollars, all contracted for canals and railroads.

The legislature of Alabama has passed resolutions, pledging the State to sustain Maine in the North Eastern Boundary question.

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, by a vote of eighty-six to ten.

Some of the sterner sex, indignant at the proscriptive policy of the ladies, avowed in the popular phrase "total abstinence or no husbands," have started the watchword "natural waists or no wives."

The amount of ice yearly consumed in Paris, is about sixteen million English pounds.

Only one act has passed into law during the present session of Congress. It makes an appropriation in part for the expenses of the session. "Our noble selves" is ever the first toast at a convivial of Congressmen, and the first object of their care.

The annual interest on the national debt of Holland amounts to twenty millions of dollars.

The Legislature of Alabama has determined upon an unconditional repeal of the law of that State which provides for the election to Congress of Representatives on the general ticket system.

There is a law among the Arabs that permits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him, who does not make good bread.

James B. Glentworth of New York, has published, in pamphlet form, "a statement of the frauds on the elective franchise in the city of New York, in the fall of the year 1838 and spring of 1839." Several eminent men in that city and Philadelphia, are charged with an active and actual participation in the noted "pipe laying" transactions of that time.

The deficiency in the United States Treasury on Saturday last, was, it is said, equal to five million dollars.

The bills of the East Bridgewater Bank are still redeemable at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, as we learn from the Atlas.

It is stated that nine thousand pounds of powder were thrown into the Thames during the conflagration of the Tower of London. No great danger of an explosion appeared to be apprehended in consequence thereof.

The "Marquis" crudely remarks, that an old maid eyes a single gentleman with the same feeling that we look at a street dog in dog days, viz.—wondering whether he intends to bite.

The receipt at the late Anti-Slavery Fair, at Weymouth, as stated in the Boston Liberator, amounted only eighty-five dollars and nine cents.

William Collier, a reformed inebriate, has been appointed City Crier of Boston, in place of James Wilson, deceased.

DAVID THAYER,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

DAVID THAYER,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 8. 2w

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 2w

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 2w

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 2w

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
STANZAS TO MEMORY.
Thou fixed tormentor of my lonely hours,
Hard Memory! in thought contracted brow,
Hence, with thy cormorant brood and giant powers,
Leave these sequestered, peace-devoted bowers,
And let the waters of oblivion flow.

For more despotic than unsleeping care,
And troublous as the visions of despair,
Tis thine to wake of grief, the unheeded sigh—
Shading the lustre of the pleading eye—
Could from the cheek of youth the parted roses tear.

Why must thy stony fingers still portray
Some banished comfort never to return?
Why the touched soul at such unkindness burn,
Dreaming that pleasure smiled but one short day,
While crushed affliction had whole years to mourn.

Or why recall the summer, seeking crew
Who, like the sinking sun, in clouds withdrew,
Pouring cold counsel on the breaking heart;
O'er the torn breast embittered poisons threw,
Or flung with iron hand the secret dart.

Too faithful painter of each coloured scene,
Hide thy full tablets from my aching sight,
Let sleep's dark veil thy tortured victim screen,
From the sharp radiance of their growing light,
And plunge each phantom in the deep of night.

Yet thy dread arm no fatal scourge upbears,
From heartless, or sacred laws profaned;
By no deep woe in the calm conscience pained,
Nor do thy wrongs extort these wasting tears,
This weight of suffrance, and this world of fears.

In vain, meek "patience" wins her matin prayer,
Calm the worn soul, and gives the heart to beat—
She cannot give one sacred tear to break
O'er the hard lines of pride's averted cheek,
Or light the dark, cold bosom of despair.

Not bring the lovely hamlet of my heart,
"Dear as the ruddy drops that visits these sad eyes,"
Doomed ever from its garden-scenes to part,
For shades, and sorrows, deepening as they rise—
Friends of my life! and blessings of my care!

To leave, yet love, while memory lingers there.

Let you starred idiot yield his laugh to me,
And take this adamantine memory:

Or thou, lost victims of the moon's full beam,
"Come!—I reign weak reason's transient gleam,
For the blest transports of the maniac's dream.

But fly, thou traitor—with thine arrowy hands—
No longer pierce this desolated breast,
Since at thy side, thy great destroyer stands,
Of grief the refuge, and of toil the rest—
Spreads his long arms, and bares his hollow chest.

Hope of the wretched! solace of the good!
To peace, and bliss, and fame the only road;
Healer of wrocks! kind source of rectitude!

"Lorn! misery's love!"—I woo thee to my arms,

Inhale thine earthy breath, and claim with muse of fire,
Thy frozen charms.

ANECDOTES.

The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking where the shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his tools says, "How long my shadow is in coming?" "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the seventh chapter of Job, we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

General Jones who made a handsome fortune from a man beginning, happening to have some words with a person who had known him for some time, was asked by the other how he could have the impudence to give himself so many airs before him, when he knew very well that he remembered him seven years before, when he had hardly a rag to his back! "You lie, sirrah," replied Jones, "for seven years ago I had nothing but rags to my back."

Coleman, walking with a friend one day, saw a pipe of wine which had fallen from a second story, and which was very much broken. "Ah me," said his friend, "there's a great loss." "Loss," says Coleman, "oh no, the tunnies can mend it; it is only a store-pipe."

An ignorant young spendthrift, wishing to borrow some money as privately as possible, was startled at reading at the beginning of the bond, "Be it known to all men," and declared his unwillingness to sign, as it must certainly come to his father's ears.

Mrs. Price, before her marriage with the worthy alderman of that name, was a widow with a large fortune, and her name was Rugg. On being asked a few days after her second marriage, how she liked it, "Oh, very well, indeed," said she, "I sold my old Rugg for a good Price."

Said Dinah to Sambo, as they were taking a loving promenade, "Sambo, now do you think me married life do most happiest?" "Well I'll tell you," said Sambo, "dat ere pends altogether how dey joy dem-selves."

A printer in setting up the sentence, "we are but parts of one stupendous whole," by the mistake of a letter, made it read, "we are but parts of one stupendous whale."

"My dear Julia," said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?" "Why, my dear Mary," replied Julia, "I believe I could take him at a pinch."

"Now I understand why riches are said to have wings," said an Englishman, when he first saw United States money with the eagle upon it.

High-heeled boots and a strut, says the Major, are the plainest sign-boards in the world, hung out in capitals, "Chambers in the attic to let—Inquire at the tailor's."

"I understand," said a deacon to his neighbor, "that you are becoming a hard drinker." "That is a slander," replied the neighbor, "for no man can drink easier."

A rogue, in picking a dandy's pocket the other day, obtained a half burnt cigar, and a roll of pomatum.

POETRY.

No Excuse for a Bald Head.

SINCE the important discovery of DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, every one may, if they choose, preserve their hair from falling off, or if already bald may with certainty have their hair restored again by a faithful and persevering application of this valuable HAIR TONIC.

Please to read without prejudice the following communications, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

From George W. Eaton, Professor in Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, (N. Y.)

Hamilton, Feb. 15th, 1841.

Dr. D. JAYNE. Dear Sir:—I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's, appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the Tonic from the first, and from this cause I apprehend the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done for others; and I was much surprised as delighted when I saw the effect. You will collect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success, in the diligent use of your Tonic, which amidst all the hair humbugs, which have been advertised in the papers, I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it will make the hair grow, and no mistake, at least on some heads.

From James O. Rogers, Methodist Minister at Mount Horeb, Somerset County, (N. J.)

Mount Horeb, April 14th, 1841.

Some time since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Summerville, for Dr. Jayne's celebrated HAIR TONIC, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the young hair was starting handsomely: I therefore purchased another, and so on till I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever.

And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary.

From Boston Daily Mail, May 8th, 1841.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—After giving this article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be what it professes—the best article, without any exceptions, in use, for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we can do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make a trial of this Tonic immediately.

From C. C. Park, Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Haddonfield, (N. J.)

Haddonfield, Feb. 19th, 1839.

DR. D. JAYNE.—Sir: I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin. But two or three years past it had so fallen out that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness, by combing the hair on the side over it. But now, after using about half a bottle of the Tonic, I have an luxuriant growth of hair as I ever had.

From Caleb Gill, Jr.

Quincy, Dec. 11. t

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstance.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and concentration this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Latter and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37-1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. t

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL. t

Bibles.

FAMILY, Pew, Pocket and School Bibles—a good assortment—for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Nov. 6. 3w

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8. t

Annuals for 1842.

FOR sale, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, the various Annuals for 1842, at Boston prices.

Quincy, Oct. 23. 10w

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8. t

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATTINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS.

Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

Hamilton, Feb. 15th, 1840.

DR. D. JAYNE. Dear Sir:—I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's, appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the Tonic from the first, and from this cause I apprehend the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done for others; and I was much surprised as delighted when I saw the effect. You will collect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success, in the diligent use of your Tonic, which amidst all the hair humbugs, which have been advertised in the papers, I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it will make the hair grow, and no mistake, at least on some heads.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 13th January, 1842.

he had found in his wife 'a pearl of great price.' At length he told her he must reduce his expenses to one thousand dollars; but it produced in her no other effect than sorrow at this evidence of loss greater than she had been led to believe, and expressions of regret at the change which he must feel. It is plain she thought him the sole victim, losing in anticipations of his bitterness all regret for herself.

The succeeding day Catharine went out with him to choose a house, and selected a neat two-story dwelling in Spruce street near Ninth.

With a cheerfulness that surprised him and commanded his respect, she returned home to superintend the removal of her rich furniture, splendid curtains and carpets, when note arrived from Neal Gordon to Kemble, saying that having heard of his losses and his intention to remove, he would purchase his furniture as it stood, and take the house for a southern family of his acquaintance. Kemble after reading the note which had already been planned between them, handed it silently to Catharine, who, after reading it, said delightedly,

'How fortunate this is! I must confess I felt a little sorry at the idea of stripping the rooms and sending all the family luxuries of our better days to an auction store. Neal Gordon has a kinder heart than I believed he possessed. He has shown great delicacy and feeling in this proposition. Now all we shall have to do will be to purchase plain furniture and move into our new house.'

'And don't you even sigh to leave this, Catharine?' asked Kemble, struck by her cheerful and resigned air.

'I feel a little Kemble, in leaving rooms where we have passed so many happy hours together, and parting from objects endeared to both of us by mutual possession. Beyond this I have no feeling. I shall live as happily in our humble home as I have ever done here, if I thought you, Kemble could forget.'

'But your friends would neglect you. You know what the world is.'

'And knowing what it is Kemble, I have never placed my affections upon it. Happy in your love,' she added smilingly, 'I shall care for no other world but that of wifely affection.'

'Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Carden, Mrs. Rainer and all those fashionable acquaintances will refuse longer to speak with you.'

'I expect it, Kemble, and am prepared for it. But you having no horses, will be more with me now, and having but one nurse, I shall give any attention more to the babe; and so I and babe at least will be happier and I will try my best to make you so. It is not costly carpets and marble tables, damask hangings and lofty dwellings, servants and equipages, nor the hollow smiles of fashion, in which true happiness consists. Removed from poverty (and we certainly are, though reduced) the humblest station is the happiest.'

'I have to-day transferred all my property but a mere pittance to other hands.'

'Have you given up your wife—have you given up your boy?—Do not these remain?—Why then do you care for it. I cannot grieve while my babe and you are still left to me. But my heart is wrung for you, Kemble! Oh God, how will you endure this! Does Neal know of your distresses? He may relieve you!—I cannot ask him, Catharine. I must endure it alone.'

'Not alone! I am by your side to cheer, soothe and strengthen you. What do you care for riches?—Certainly our joy and hope, our love and happiness do not depend on them. I should love you the same were you beggared, as when you were rich.'

'I care not, only from the fear that you may despise me—seeing me poor! That you may cease to love me when I can no longer gratify your tastes. That you will scorn me, when reduced to coarse dresses!'

'Kemble, you do not know me when you talk thus—you do not know the strength of woman's love in adversity. Like the camomile, it thrives and is the strongest, the more it is trampled into the ground. Tell me your losses—tell me exactly your situation, and do not fear but that I shall cheerfully adapt myself to it. My heart bleeds, but only for you. I feel not for myself—but I could cheerfully die to promote your happiness.'

'Catharine had wished her husband to stay away until she had put everything in comfortable order for his reception.'

The cousins arrived and were received by her in a plain, neat cap and dress, and with a smile of affection towards Kemble and of welcome towards himself, that Neal could not but confess, gave her a lovelier appearance than he had ever seen her wear.

'You are welcome, cousin Neal,' she said extending her hand to him with sweet dignity: 'our abode is something humbler than you have been in the habit of finding us in, but I trust you will find no less warm a welcome.'

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'You will find it a long walk to Chestnut street, and also to church from here, cousin,' said Neal after dinner, as he was seated at the

window picking his teeth. 'You will miss your carriage.'

'No, if poor Kemble don't his horses! I prefer walking to riding, and only rode because Kemble would have me. You remember, cousin, I was a country girl, and thought nothing of walking five miles in a morning.'

Kemble looked at Gordon with a triumphant smile, and the other returned a gratified glance. Yet it was his disposition to prove.

'You can't give parties very well, here,' he said, glaring around the small apartment.

'No except to Kemble and baby,' she said, laughing. 'It is large enough for play with the child, and to dine in—besides, I think small rooms more sociable, and in winter far more comfortable. I anticipate a good deal of comfort here this winter. I have nothing to complain of cousin, especially as Kemble bears this change in his circumstances so well.'

The inquisitor was silent, and soon afterward took his leave, impressed for the first time, with the power and beauty of female resignation. The following day the cousins met, and Neal expressed both his surprise and pleasure at what he had witnessed the day before.

'I trust now you are convinced Catharine married me for myself and not for my fortune,' said the delighted and triumphing husband.

'No. She has around her comforts and luxuries. Naturally of a strong mind, she has bent herself to the circumstances that have thickened around her; but there is no proof she did not love your fortune more than you. All she now has, lessened as it is from what it was, is your gift; for when you married her, she had nothing. All she enjoys then, is her gain.

Compared with her situation a few weeks ago, she is the loser, but contrasted with her condition two years ago, she is infinitely the gainer. There has been, therefore, no fair trial. It is yet to come. Deprive her of some personal comforts. Try her through her self-loves.'

'It shall be done,' said Kemble bitterly, after walking the room a few moments in agitated silence.

That evening he returned home and found Catharine waiting tea for him. Affectionately kissing her, (for his love for her had increased with the severity of the sacrifice of which he was making her the unsuspecting and innocent victim,) he did not seat himself at the tea-table but walked the room as if in distress of mind.

In a few moments, as he had anticipated, she came and laid her hand, in her affectionate way, upon his arm, and said gently,

'Kemble, what distresses you?'

'Catharine, you will repeat you ever united your fate with mine. But two days in the low house, and yet compelled to leave it, he said, as if overcome with sorrow.

'Care not for me—think not of me, dear Kemble! What has happened?'

'I have to-day transferred all my property but a mere pittance to other hands.'

'Have you given up your wife—have you given up your boy?—Do not these remain?—Why then do you care for it. I cannot grieve while my babe and you are still left to me. But my heart is wrung for you, Kemble! Oh God, how will you endure this! Does Neal know of your distresses? He may relieve you!—I cannot ask him, Catharine. I must endure it alone.'

'Not alone! I am by your side to cheer, soothe and strengthen you. What do you care for riches?—Certainly our joy and hope, our love and happiness do not depend on them. I should love you the same were you beggared, as when you were rich.'

'I care not, only from the fear that you may despise me—seeing me poor! That you may cease to love me when I can no longer gratify your tastes. That you will scorn me, when reduced to coarse dresses!'

'Kemble, you do not know me when you talk thus—you do not know the strength of woman's love in adversity. Like the camomile, it thrives and is the strongest, the more it is trampled into the ground. Tell me your losses—tell me exactly your situation, and do not fear but that I shall cheerfully adapt myself to it. My heart bleeds, but only for you. I feel not for myself—but I could cheerfully die to promote your happiness.'

'Catharine had wished her husband to stay away until she had put everything in comfortable order for his reception.'

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city of Lowell, for Lieutenant Governor, were returned by the Clerk as being for George Hill instead of George Hull, the man for whom they were cast. The effect of this mistake, if not allowed to be corrected, would have been to make eleven hundred and odd more scattering votes than there really were, and thus to defeat a choice by the people. The difficulty in the way of correction was to be found in the words of the Constitution prescribing the mode by which the votes should be received and counted.

The friends of temperance held their meeting at the Town Hall, in its place, last Monday evening, pursuant to previous notice. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. A. Allen. The Constitution was then read, and signed by the gentlemen present who had not previously signed it, after which the following officers were chosen:

President—Elisha Marsh.

Vice President—Justin Spear.

Recording Secretary—Charles A. Cummings.

Corresponding Secretary—John C. Edwards.

Treasurer—Charles Marsh.

Directors—Jabez Summer, Rev. John Gregory, Eli. J. Baxter, George Yenzie, Seth Adams, Ezra Budget, Samuel Billings.

The following is the Preamble and Constitution of this Society:

WITNESSETH, past experience has taught us, that important and beneficial changes in the habits and principles of a community can be more successfully effected by a combination of efforts than by individual action alone; and being desirous of protecting ourselves and others from the evils of intemperance—we, the subscribers, hereby agree to associate under the name of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society. The fundamental principle of this Society shall be total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a drink; and we agree, by precept and practice, to do what may be in our power to promote the spread of this great principle in the community.

ARTICLE 1.—The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Directors, to be chosen on the second Monday of January annually, and who shall constitute the government of the Society.

ARTICLE 2.—There shall be a meeting of the Society quarterly, and at such other times as the government shall direct.

ARTICLE 3.—Any male person may become a Member of this Society by signing this Constitution.

ARTICLE 4.—Any Member may withdraw from this Society by signing his-wish to the Secretary.

ARTICLE 5.—Any Member of this Society who violates this Constitution, after due admonition, shall be expelled by the government.

ARTICLE 6.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at the annual or either of the quarterly meetings—the amendments having been proposed at a previous Meeting.

BOSTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD. We learn that a petition

QUINCY PATRIOT.

mor, were received Hill instead of were to be carried over hundred more really the people, on was to be in prescribing received one and occasions among the in the for George the President, to the lower parts of Boston, a gentleman is seen the viewed the seal. But with much did not appear. Mr. Crowley of Roxbury amiable, and perhaps by new members in favor of the duly elected Governor during any action I shall now notice distributing.

WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY. The friends of temperance held their meeting at the Town Hall, in its place, last Monday evening, pursuant to previous notice. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. A. Allen. The Constitution was then read, and signed by the gentlemen present who had not previously signed it, after which the following officers were chosen:—

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ARTICLE 6.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at the annual or either of the quarterly meetings—the amendments having been proposed at a previous Meeting.

BOSTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD. We learn that a petition, signed by Hon. Thomas Greenleaf and others, has been presented to the General Court praying for authority to construct a Railroad from a point near the Free Bridge, in South Boston, to a point near the Stone Church, in Quincy, with liberty to extend a branch to or near the Granite quarries. Three routes have been surveyed from Quincy to the head of Dorchester Bay.

The Eastern route runs in nearly a straight line, crossing the Neponset River about four hundred feet below Neponset Bridge.

The Middle route crosses the River about one quarter of a mile above the Bridge, and passes a little east of Neponset Village.

The Western route crosses the River about one third of a mile above the Bridge, thence through Neponset Village near the Meeting-house.

END OF THE WORLD IS 1843. The Rev. John Gregory will deliver two discourses, to-morrow, in the Universalist Meeting house, on Miller's theory of the end of the world in 1843. He will give a brief history of the man, in the former part of the day.

QUINCY LYCEUM. By request of the Directors of this institution, we give place to the following card:—

CHRISTOPHER WEBB, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

JACOB TIRRELL, Executor.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 3w

CREDITOR'S MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that a third meeting of the creditors of

CHRISTOPHER WEBB, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the Hotel of A. B. Wales, in Weymouth, in said County, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of January instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 2w

MESSENGER'S NOTICE.

The Officers of the Quincy Charitable Society are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to THURSDAY EVENING next, at the house of Josiah Brigham, Esq.

Other members of the Society are most respectfully invited to attend.

There will be a Temperance Meeting, at the School-house in the North District, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

Address will be delivered by members of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Sec.

STATE FINANCES. From the report of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, it appears that the receipts during the year were more than the expenses, viz:—total receipts, \$404,313 18.; expenditures, \$399,928.57, leaving a balance in the Treasury, of \$4,384 61.

This favorable state of the treasury has rendered it unnecessary to borrow the sum of seventy thousand dollars authorized by the Legislature at its last session.

The School Fund in January, last year, amounted to \$450,971 17.; the increase during last year was \$22,288.

The amount of the Western Railroad Sinking Fund in January, last year, amounted to \$148,964 21.; increase last year, \$19,022 65.

GOV. FAIRFIELD'S MESSAGE. The Governor of Maine recommends Economy, Bank Reform, reduction of the State Debt, and a prohibition of Small Notes. He urges the passage of resolutions for the repeal of the Distribution Law, which he says has not one redeeming feature. He hopes the Legislature will not be so seriously divided on the North Eastern Boundary get possession soon. Maine must take it, and, if need be, use all the means which God and Nature have

placed at her disposal to maintain it.

DANCING. The sixth and last of the dancing assemblies, at Hingham, takes place next Thursday evening. As this is probably the last opportunity that will be to hope that a goodly number will go and thus reciprocate their visits. The evening cannot fail to be pleasantly enjoyed; at least, so far as it is in the power of the gentlemanly managers to render it

as a re

when he made up the Groggy but hear him in his hand of the wedge of delightful and agreeable.

PAUPER ABSTRACT. Through the kindness of Hon. John P. Bigelow, we have received this interesting document. From this Abstract, we learn, that 3,094 paupers were supported or relieved, in Boston, the last year, 1,303 of whom were foreigners. The average weekly cost of supporting each in the almshouse is one dollar and one cent; the value of labor performed by them put down at three thousand dollars; and the whole cost of support, through the year is \$43,528.

THE NEW YORK COURT OF ERRORS has decided that a steamboat company are holden, as common carriers, for the loss of a trunk which was fraudulently obtained from the boat on a forged order. This is an important decision for travellers.

CONGRESS. The doings of our national legislature begin to assume a more interesting character. During the past week, the Committee on the Judiciary have been instructed to report a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. This step has occasioned much excitement in the community.

The Senate of Alabama have unanimously passed resolutions against a protective tariff, and directed the Governor of the State to transmit a copy of them to the Governor of Massachusetts.

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MARRIED.

In this town, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Wyman Abergrombie to Miss Mary Kenison.

In Boston, 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Barnard, Mr. George B. Nightingale of this town, to Miss Sarah A. Codman of the former place.

Accompanied with the above notice was received a handsome slice of the bridal cake, for which the donors will receive our sincerest thanks, together with the best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. May their life be one continued season of joy, increased as they journey on through life's pilgrimage, by countless riveluts of pleasure, unmingle with the embittering cup of grief.

DIED.

In this town, 9th inst., Angelina, daughter of Mr. Charles and Mrs. Abigail Rowell, aged 17 months and 8 days.

Notice.

DR. BARNARD would hereby notify those persons who have partially engaged his services, that he intends leaving Quincy after the ensuing week.

Any applications hitherto unnoticed will meet with prompt attention at the commencement of the coming week.

Room, No. 16, Hancock House. Hours of attendance from 8 o'clock in the forenoon till 1, from 2 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Quincy, Jan. 15. 1w

Grist Mill to Let.

THE subscriber has just completed a Grist Mill, on Adams Street, in Braintree, thirty feet by fifty, on the ground, three stories high, with two runs of stones, and suited for other business if wanted. The mill is in complete order, situated about one mile from the water, is very convenient, and calculated to do a good business. To be let for one or more years, or on shares.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH.

Braintree, Jan. 15. 1f

Lost.

A NOTE of hand for \$200, dated Braintree, July, 1840, payable on demand, signed by Edward Potter in favor of Hugh Clefey. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Hugh Clefey, No. 11 Fulerton Street, as payment thereof has been stopped.

Boston, Jan. 15. 3w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

JACOB TIRRELL, Executor.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 3w

Creditors' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that a third meeting of the creditors of

CHRISTOPHER WEBB, Esq.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 3w

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR, No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston, keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, of every description, which will be sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen, Bousoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garmets cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8. 6m

David Thayer's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

DAVID THAYER,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust.

All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JACOB TIRRELL, Executor.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 3w

Elbridge G. Arnold's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

ELBRIDGE G. ARNOLD,

of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 8. 2w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

MIGHILL SMITH,

of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, inholder, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Mighill Smith will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon; when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Mighill Smith, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Mighill Smith, or to any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 8. 2w

India Rubber Shoes.

ADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 1f

Boa Lost.

ON Sunday, the 19th instant, between Milton Hill and Codman's Hill, a Lady's Boa was lost, which the finder is requested to leave at the office of the Quincy Patriot and he shall be well rewarded for his trouble.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 3w

To Whom it may Concern.

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted by Account of more than three months standing are called upon to settle the same

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 2w

CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.

Weymouth, Jan. 8. 2w

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves

FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 23. 1f

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for

sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THRENODIA ON THE DEATH OF MRS. PROCTOR.

"Her voice hath passed away!
It hath pass'd away like a summer's breeze,
When it leaves the hills for the far blue seas,
Where we may not trace its way."

HEMANS.

Mourn ye for the dead—the virtuous dead—
And the Drama mourns—for the bright spirit has fled!

And the tolling bell, and the measur'd tread,
Still blends with the *te deum* sound:

A fleeting moon had not by time grown dim,
Ere the Drama's peans to a funeral hymn

Had chang'd; and her soul ascended to Him

In high heav'n!—teaching awe profound!

Oh! sad is the thought that victor death came,
With such a mandate fraught, and with his dart of flame,
Smote the Drama's pride from the orb of fame;

And blighted her votaries' hope!

For her noble soul—by ambition fired,
But to exalt the Drama where her fame aspired—

Wrought in her sacred cause—and thus expired!
In giving her genius scope!

Her spirit—calm as the smooth summer's stream,
And radiant with virtue as the sun's bright gleam,
And holy and rich in Heaven's own beam!—

In arms illustrious fleeted!

The celestial forms of the Drama's dead,
On golden pinions, bent gently around her head;

And a wreath of glory around her shed,

As her winging soul they greeted!

Then all was still!—and a smile on her face
Still lingered, which not tyrant death could efface;

But her eyes were closed—and a marble grace

Proclaimed that pain and life was o'er!

And she slept calmly in a holy rest!—
No dream of existence—nor no gloom her mind 'prest;

For she was in high heaven among the blest!

To visit this cold world no more!

But a month had fled, since she o'er the stage,
With her graceful form, stalk'd, as in bright youthful

age,—

And her flush of beauty and health did pre sage
Long life and a happy career;

The air was musical with joyous sound,

And her smiles beamed on all; and each light heart

around

She gladdened with mirth; but now grief profound

Springs forth in full many a tear!

The Drama mourns for her favorite star,
That in her bright sphere shone—now in heavens afar!

And departed worth,—in the funeral car,

As it slowly passed, we mourn'd!

For we knew by the church bell's moaning knell,

By the fervent prayer and the organ's deep swell,

The hour had come to bid the last farewell,

Ere her form to dust returned.

And the sailor boy, far on the mighty deep,
In our gallant navy that so fearlessly sweep

The skies of ev'ry clime, her, their watch theme,

Will weep,

While enshrined in their memory!

When they return from their voyage of gloom,

Or from bright sunny seas, with their hopes full in

bloom,

The sable and cypress will hang round her tomb,

With echoes of pensive melody!

And the young cadet, by renown beguiled,
In the evergreen glades of the far western wild;

And the trader, by gain, in the Indies mild;

Will grieve the sad'ning news to hear;

And the student oft from study and pain,

At evening shades will mourn—though his loss was

her gain;

And the rev'rend for her virtues short reign,

And her fate, will let fall a tear.

For their boon she was, and her charm did fall

Like the sunbeam of summer, and joy shone on all;

And her magic tone each heart would enthrall.

In chains, which death alone could sever.

But the tidings of grief are borne on the gale,

To each town and village, to each hamlet and vale;

And the hoary hills re-echoes the tale—

She is no more!—yet is forever!

GIFFORD.

ANECDOTES.

A gentleman who had two handsome pleasant daughters, invited a great company, and before they came he explained the different characters; among them was a man with an enormous nose, which he cautioned them not to notice. This caution tickled the fancies of the ladies. However, at the table they behaved with great reserve, till one of them having occasion for a potato, and the dish standing by this gentleman, she through her great caution, said, "I should be obliged to you for a nose."

An Irishman observing a dandy taking his usual struts in a certain street, stepped up to him and enquired "How much rent do you pay for those houses?" "What the devil do you ask me such a question as that for?" replied the dandy. "Fath and by J—s, I thought the whole street belonged to ye," replied the Irishman.

A parishioner remarked to a clergyman that his last sermon was not exactly consistent with one which he had preached six months before. "Ah, my good friend," replied the parson, "I think I do pretty well, if I continue to keep my inconsistencies six months apart."

Two Irishmen being out gunning, one of them shot a hawk from the top of a very tall tree. "Och!" cried the other, "you might have saved your ammunition, for the hawk would have killed him."

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear, but why do you ask?" "Cause I dropped the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the nasty yolk."

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them that they were small potatoes. "We may be small potatoes," replied one of the maidens, "but we are sweet ones."

"Tommy, have you got the ducks in?" "Yes, sir." "All of them?" "Yes, sir." "Did you count them?" "Yes, sir." "How many were there?" "One." "That's right, my boy."

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 2. if

Reponset Village, July 31. if

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 16. if

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Oct.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning, over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s STORE, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 4.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue lace, Cambric, lace, and wide Silks for apparel; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgeings and Insertions; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet, etc.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk; Blond, double ground, plain Silk Lace for Veils; good black Linen; good pressed Crapes; black Irling Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambric; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslin; Book and Cambic Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages; prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can afford, and flatten herself, from the expense, she has found, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as elegant as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleansed and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, opposite No. 30, Washington St., Boston, on the Avenue upstairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has effected many important and lasting relief to the most afflicted persons for the last five years. All may rest assured of relief with call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are earnestly劝告 against the many quack performances.

Having won the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now in a position to offer the best Truss to be had for all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. E. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now in a position to offer the best Truss to be had for all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

Mr. E. also makes Trusses for Prophetic Anti. which have been offered to the public for the last ten years.

Mr. E. also makes Trusses for the best and most popular Trusses, and has bands and braces always kept on hand.

As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have for any time, after a fair trial:—
1. Prophetic Anti. Trusses with leather and pocket parts; Trusses for Prophetic Anti., by wearing which persons troubled with a disease of the rectum can ride a horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. E. also makes Trusses for Prophetic Anti., which have been offered to the public for the last ten years.

2. Prophetic Anti. Trusses with leather and pocket parts; Trusses for Prophetic Anti., which have been offered to the public for the last ten years.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
A meeting of the friends of temperance was held on Sunday evening, Jan. 16th, pursuant to adjournment, in the Methodist Chapel, at Quincy Point, at which John Whitney, Esq., presided. The following Preamble and Constitution having been adopted and signatures obtained, the meeting proceeded to the choice of their officers.

PREAMBLE.

As the use of intoxicating liquors is not only unnecessary but injurious—as it tends to pauperism, crime and wretchedness, and to hinder the efficacy of all means for the intellectual and moral benefit of society, and also to endanger the purity and permanence of our free institutions; and as one of the best means for counteracting its deleterious effects is the influence of *United Example*;—therefore, we, the subscribers, recognizing the principle of entire abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and from the traffic in the same, as the basis of our *Union*, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a society, and for this purpose adopt the following Constitution, viz.—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE. 1. The name of this Society shall be called the Quincy Point Temperance Union, including Braintree Neck, Germantown and Hough's Neck.

ARTICLE. 2. The object of this Society shall be the promotion of temperance, by example and by kind moral influence, throughout the community.

ARTICLE. 3. Any person, who practically adopts the great principles of this Society, may become member by signing the Constitution.

ARTICLE. 4. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, who together shall constitute an Executive Committee—three of whom shall form a quorum; and who shall from time to time take such measures as shall be adopted to render this Society most useful to the community.

ARTICLE. 5. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held the first Monday in January, at which time the Officers shall be chosen by ballot, and they shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers.

ARTICLE. 6. Any member, who shall violate the fundamental principle of this Constitution, shall have his name erased from the same, when proper measures to restore him have proved ineffectual.

ARTICLE. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended, at any annual meeting of the Society, by a majority of the votes present.

The following Officers were then chosen.

President—George Baxter.

Vice President—Isaac Cowing.

Secretary—Henry Barker.

Treasurer—James Newcomb, Jr.
Directors—Harvey French, William Nash, James F. Brown.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The thirteenth lecture was by the Hon. George Bancroft of Boston. Subject—the Causes which led to the American Revolution.

That portion of the lecture, which preceded the quotations from the various committees, was strikingly beautiful and eloquent.

The quotations from the letters and records of those days could not but be interesting to every one who has a heart capable of being touched with the reminiscences of those by-gone days. If we were to criticise, we should say, there was rather too large a share of them to give the greatest interest to the lecture.

The conclusion was fine—such as we rarely hear for its sublimity and grandeur.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 20th January, 1842.

In my last I left off my record of Legislative proceedings just at the moment when Governor Davis was about to take the oath of office and to read his Address to both Houses. That Address you have doubtless seen, and it has probably been read by most of your subscribers. Like almost all of the papers which emanate from this gentleman, it is a plain and straightforward composition, free from any striking defects, and marked by no distinguishing beauties. It abounds in good sense, caution, moderation, and just popular doctrine, without much originality of thought or striking vigor of conception. It touches upon general politics just enough to keep clear of all embarrassing difficulties, whilst on State affairs it is pretty full in that particular in which the people are most concerned at present that it should be, i. e., the state of the finances. Somehow or other, the management of the pecuniary affairs is the great stumbling block to all politicians in America. In the national government, we are reduced in twelve years from a state of the greatest credit and prosperity, to one very near to bankruptcy, whilst eighteen out of twenty-six State governments have in the same period brought themselves into a position of more or less difficulty of the same kind. Governor Davis has told the story about Massachusetts very correctly, excepting in one particular. He has omitted to say that a small State tax levied in each year from the period that it was discontinued until now would have remedied all evil in this State arising from an excess of the annual expenditure over the annual income. Had that been done at this time, there have been three hundred thousand dollars of debt against us, the consequence of letting these annual deficiencies accumulate to a large sum. Politicians however thought otherwise. They thought it a mighty fine thing to relieve the people from all direct taxation for the State expenses whatsoever, and so they went to work encouraging Banks for the purpose of getting something out of them

in the way of a tax of one per cent on capital to make up what would be necessary. The consequence of which has been that the citizens of Massachusetts have in all probability lost more money by the failure of these very Banks than would have paid the direct tax during the whole time that it has been omitted. A state tax of a hundred thousand dollars per annum in so wealthy a State as ours would have been felt in no individual's tax bill, because his share of it would have been so small, and it would have wiped off what has still got to be paid someday or other, as things now stand. Who is there in the community who has not taken a bad or doubtful bank note upon which he has been obliged to submit to a loss sufficient to have paid his share of a tax had any such been laid?

At the time this policy was adopted of discontinuing the direct tax and relying upon indirect ones, such as upon the increase of Bank capital, there was no very marked distinction in the system of the opposite political parties in the State upon the subject. Indeed, the idea of getting rid of a burden as it was called was a general favorite, with politicians of all complexions. But at the time it was adopted, parties were unequally divided, a very large majority of the voters having taken the side in national politics and therefore in State politics too, which was then known as friendly to the administration of Mr. J. Q. Adams. The question was then one of no kind of importance, and it was considered immaterial what course was adopted—but as times have changed and as the two parties have by degrees become more equal in strength, the case has altered in its aspect exceedingly. Now, it is unadvisable to levy a State tax because neither party is willing to take the risk of so unpopular a measure. And whichever side adopts it, the other stands ready to take advantage of the opportunity thus furnished for attack. So that in point of fact, the true interest of the State must be allowed to suffer and the debt must go on increasing, because the whigs are afraid of the democrats and the democrats are equally afraid of the whigs.

I wonder if it be really true that the people are so unwilling to have the simple truth told them as this conduct would make it appear. I wonder if an honest declaration to them that the State debt ought to be paid would not induce a very large majority to prefer to contribute a little every year to pay it, rather than let it go on enlarging as it has done under an opposite policy. Would they not continue to support the men who should deal with them thus frankly? I am not a politician enough to know how to answer this question, but one thing I know that in private life such a policy as the one that has been adopted would end in nothing less than irretrievable ruin. You know perhaps that I was never a very eager party man, and that although my principles lead me generally to concur with those of the whigs, I have not always admired their practice. They have of late stolen a leaf out of the book of their opponents and become competitors of theirs in flattering the people. Now this is not what the people want. They have had enough and too much of it for their own good for years back. The thing they need is to be told exactly what is true, without exaggeration and without equivocation. The democratic leaders always flatter them and never say a word which they even remotely suspect may prove disagreeable; and this may succeed for a time and be worth copying by the whigs; but there must come a day of political retribution, sooner or later, when the truth will appear to the utter confusion of those who have in any way failed to declare it; and in that day which party will stand most erect it would now be difficult to tell.

The finances of the State are in a better condition this year than they have been for several years in so far as this, that the receipts exceed the expenditures and there is no running behindhand—but there needs the application of a stronger hand and bolder heart, and a more daring mind than has yet been shown to put them in a way to get right again. This is what has given the principal edge to a debate which has been going on for nearly a week until Tuesday last, when it was terminated by a vote in the lower house. Mr. Stevenson of Boston, a very honest and independent man, offered at a very early day, an Order requesting the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of appropriating whatever money might be coming to Massachusetts under the Act for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands, which was passed by Congress during the last session, in the first place to the payment of the debts due by the State. This was undoubtedly designed, so far as it went, as a declaration of a disposition on the part of the Legislature to set about a serious consideration of the means of releasing the Commonwealth from its embarrassments. It was a species of entering wedge by which to overthrow the whole policy of indebtedness. Mr. Thomas of Charles town, however, viewing it in a wholly different light, and as involving a Constitutional difficulty of the greatest magnitude, moved an amendment, the purport of which was, to instruct the same Committee to report that the State never ought to receive a dollar of the money. Here was a distinct test for party discipline. Messrs. Thomas of Charlestown, Hinckley of Barnstable, and Boutwell of Groton, opposition men, took broad ground in substance against the entire land policy of the United States from its commencement, but directed their efforts most particularly to proving the late act of distribution to be unconstitutional, unequal in its operation, and unfair to the old States. On the other hand, Messrs. Stone of Beverly, Wilson of Natick and Park of Boston, whigs, went into the argument in defense of the Bill, and the general policy adopted respecting the public lands. There was a third party in the House, which regarded the whole debate as an idle waste of time upon a preliminary question that settled nothing but a reference of an order of inquiry, which ought not according to parliamentary courtesy to have been opposed at all, but amidst the heat of party combatants they were not much heeded. The debate lasted for several days and threatened to go still longer, when a motion for the previous question fortunately met with the approbation of a small majority of the House and put a stop to it. The question upon Col. Thomas's amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in the negative by 175 to 129. So the original order of Mr. Stevenson was referred to the Committee on Finance without amendment. Whenever that Committee shall report, it is not impossible that the question may come up under different auspices, and that the debate then to be had upon it may prove the most interesting of the session.

A great number of petitions are coming in from the abolitionists throughout the State, but principally from women, praying for the repeal of the laws to prevent

the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and also for some action to restrain the distinctions now made between the colors upon the railways in this Commonwealth. They have been referred to a joint select Committee of the two Houses to report thereon, which committee consists of Messrs. Sprague of Plymouth and Robinson of Middlesex of the Senate, and Messrs. Adams of Boston, Hood of Lynn, and Joy of Nantucket in the House.

While I am on the subject of abolition, I may as well add that Thursday was spent in a debate upon the question whether the use of the Hall should or should not be granted to the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society for the evening of the 27th. The Committee on the public buildings reported against granting it, but after an animated discussion, their report was recommitted with instructions to report the contrary. As the subject goes deeper than it appears I may consider it more at large in some future letter.

ANOTHER RIOT. Cincinnati, says the Boston Liberator, bids fair to be the most ferocious and the most infamous city in the republic. Her pro-slavery riots have made her vile and despicable, wherever the intelligence has spread. We have now to record another frightful riot in that city, not to put down the abolitionists, but to demolish the banks, no less than four of which have been torn down, and their contents scattered to the four winds of heaven—viz. the Miami Exporting Company Bank, the Cincinnati Bank, the Exchange Bank, and Lougee's Exchange Office. These have proved to be what are termed 'skin-plaster' concerns, and the populace were enraged to find them unable or unwilling to redeem their bills. The City Council were unable to pass an ordinance for the preservation of the public peace, and for some time the mob was omnipotent, and did whatever seemed good in their own eyes. Several persons were wounded, but no life was lost. It is said that there were upwards of \$224,000 of money in the vault of the Miami Bank, \$218,000 of this was in their own notes—\$1,261 in specie, and the balance in paper of other banks, all of which were taken. Four persons have been arrested, upon whom were found \$24,000, some of which was in bankable money—the balance in their own papers.

AUDACIOUS PROCEEDINGS. The Rev. Charles T. Torrey, of this State, who attended the Slaveholder's Convention, which lately convened at Annapolis, Maryland, for the purpose of taking notes of its proceedings, has been imprisoned there on the charge of having incendiary papers in his possession.

Thus has the liberty of a citizen of this Commonwealth been cloven down, and his life put in imminent peril, by the slaveholding banditti of Maryland! merely because he wished to hear all that could be said in defense of slavery and report their doings.

Will not the Legislature of this State, now fortunately in session, take some prompt and decisive action on this subject?

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK. The exciting investigation on a charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud, brought against Nicholas Biddle, and other late officers of the United States Bank, has been concluded by the Recorder holding the defendants in custody and ordering their trial in a most impressive manner a temperance meeting lately held in Washington City. The cry is—"still tickle come."

WASHINGTONISM IN HIGH PLACES. Through the instrumentality of Hon. George N. Briggs, a Representative in Congress from this State, the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, an able, learned, and eloquent statesman, who is a member from Kentucky, has been reclaimed from drunkenness and degradation, signed the teetotal pledge, and addressed in a most impressive manner a temperance meeting lately held in Washington City.

THE WAY TO HELL. There is more quarrelling among professed christians about the mere forms of religious worship, it seems to us, than in regard to any other subject ever broached by mortal man. For our own part, we think if people would care and talk less about forms, and seek more earnestly for the substance they would be more likely to reach the desired destination. He who performs the duties of a christian in the simplest manner possible, we think, need have no concern for his future destiny—for by their fruits shall men be known.

DISAPPOINTED AFFECTION. A lady in New Orleans, of very respectable connections, had the misfortune to lose her lover last summer by the yellow fever. In consequence of this bereavement, she has become insane and almost unmanageable. Every thing that comes in her way is pulled to pieces, and a short time since a large napkin full of silver spoons, salvers, cream jugs, etc., were taken to another place for safety. These utensils had been fished up from a sink where the lady had thrown them.

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NAVY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. This Report gives

the estimate for the Navy for 1842. The sum required

for the general service of the Navy, exclusive of the

Marine corps, is estimated at \$8,213,287 in addition to

any balance that may remain in the Treasury on Jan.

1st. The estimate for 1841 was \$5,735,450. The

cause of this increase is to be found in the increased

number of promotions, and the increase of the number

of vessels beyond those at present employed; the ad-

dition of two steamers, one first class sloop of war, and

three smaller vessels, with the outlays, stores, etc.

The amount required for the force in commission is

estimated at \$2,296,284. Last year it was \$1,657,350.

The Home squadron and the increased force abroad

are the cause of this larger estimate. Receiving ves-

sels are to be stationed at Portland, New Bedford and

New Orleans. 31 Captains, 47 Commanders, 58

Lieutenants, 16 Surgeons, 6 Chaplains, and 72 Mid-

shipmen, are set down as waiting orders.

The Icelanders wear their hair long down on their

shoulders, considering it sinful to shorten which

God has caused to grow. We should much like to

know if the long-haired and long-eared gentry of the

present day wear their hair long for the same reason.

The Governor of Michigan recommends the passage

of a law making the stockholders of the Banks in the

State individually responsible for their debts.

It is in contemplation, by some of the members of

the New York and Massachusetts Legislatures, to hold

in all the month of February, at Springfield, a grand

celebration of the opening of the Western Railroad.

A democratic convention of Ohio have nominated

Governor Shannon for re-election.

The public debt of the State of New York falling

due in 1845 and 1846, is said to amount to upwards of

five millions.

The clergy of the Methodist, Universalist, and

Unitarian Society, in West Cambridge, have lately

adopted the system of exchanging with each other.

The British and Foreign Anti Slavery Reporter

says of slavery in Cuba, "as sure as light, the days of

slavery in Cuba are numbered, and then the United

States must move." We hope so. It is high time we

had an earthquake to start us from our lethargy.

The Danish islands have been required by the home

government to give the slaves two days in each week

to work for themselves, in order to pay for their freedom.

Heretofore, the anti-slavery petitions to the Legislature of Ohio have been treated by that body in the

most contemptuous manner; but the tide has turned, and the spirit of liberty is once more in the ascendant

—at least so far as to secure the right of petition.

Prof. Dr. Adam is lecturing in Boston on the Chinese war—taking ground in opposition to Hon. J. Q.

Adams. Adams.

The Corvette Peacock was lost in Columbia River, [previous to November

POETRY.

MY CLOSEST.
My closet, my dwelling, my secret retreat,
Where I with my Jesus in concert may meet;
How many the objects inviting me there,
To pour out my soul in the ardor of prayer.

How sweet is the morning, how bright is the view!
The fields and the woodlands are dripping with dew;
The fragrance of blossoms perfuming the air,
Inviting to the lone grove where I go to prayer.

When tempests are rising, and stormy winds blow,
And all the dire future is darkness and woe;
I have a pavilion to which I repair,
And rest in my closet—my temple of prayer.

How oft when grey twilight is spread o'er the lawn—
When day is retiring and evening comes on,
The voice of the songsters that fill through the air,
Invite to the closet where I go to prayer.

When shades of thick darkness spread over my heart,
And fears that my Saviour's about to depart,
I come to my closet and find Him still there;
His hands filled with blessings to answer my prayer.

My Saviour is found in all places below;
His blessings abound and his grace overflows;
A temple, a closet, I find every where,
And Jesus there waiting as I come to prayer.

I'll bless the glad day when his grace I first felt;
His mercy then saved me and cancelled my guilt;
My closet I'll visit and never despair,
Tis there my dear Saviour first answered my prayer.

LAST VERSES.

When I beneath the cold earth am sleeping,
Life's fever o'er,
Will there for me be any bright eye weeping
That I'm no more?

Will there be any heart still memory keeping
Of heretofore?

When the great winds through leafless forests rushing,
Like full hearts break;

When the swollen streams, o'er crag and gully gushing,
Sad music make,

Will there be one, whose heart despair is crushing,
Mourn for my sake?

When the bright sun upon that spot is shining
With purest ray,

And the small flowers, their buds and blossoms twining
Burst through that clay,

Will there be one still on that spot repining
Lest hopes all day?

Where no star twinkles, with its eye of glory,
On that low mound,

And wintry storms have, with their ruins hoary,
Its loneliness crown'd;

Will there be, then, one versed in misery's story,
Facing it round?

It may be so—but this is selfish sorrow
To ask such need—

A weakness and a wickedness to borrow
From hearts which bleed,

The wailings of to-day for what to-morrow
Shall never need.

Lay me, then, gently in my narrow dwelling—
Thou gentle heart;

And, though thy bosom should with grief be swelling,
Let no tear start—

It were in vain—for Time has long been knelling,
Sad one, depart!

ANECDOTES.

During one of the frontier wars in Pennsylvania, it was found necessary to send out a company of rangers or spies. After they had arrived at one of their points of destination, it was thought advisable to send out one of the officers of the company with the command of five men, to reconnoitre the movements of the enemy. A council was accordingly held, upon which it was determined to secrete themselves upon the top of a tree in the camp, and await the arrival of the Indians. After the night-fall had set in, several of the sons of the forest entered the camp, divested themselves of their implements of war, and commenced preparing something to satisfy the calls of hunger. One Dutchman had an itching to know what was going on below. He accordingly raised himself on his hands and feet and thus drew himself forward in defiance of all forbidding gestures of his comrades, until he reached a point so far on the projecting tree, that it tipped with him and precipitated him head foremost upon the foe. When he discovered that he was falling, he cried out, "Here I come by grashus!" Whereupon the affrighted savages fled and left the camp at easy conquest to his comrades.

You want nothing of iron ware but a dish-kettle," said an old house wife in the backwoods to her daughter who was just married. "Why when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish kettle. I used to boil my coffee in it and pour that into a pitcher—then boil my potatoes in it and set them on a plate by the fire to keep warm while I stewed up the meat in it—I used to milk in it—and always after a meal I fed the hogs out of the dish kettle. You can do a great deal with a dish kettle, Sally, if you're only a mind to."

A distinguished counsellor at Nantucket found a ball of yarn in the street, and winding up the thread, he followed it until he overtook the lady who dropped the ball and had the other end of the thread in her pocket. The counsellor made his politest bow, put on his blandest smile, and returning her the ball, said, "Madam, I have often heard of ladies' spinning street yarn, but I never caught one at it before."

A lady's age happening to be questioned, she affirmed she was but forty, and called upon a gentleman who was in company, for his opinion;—"Cousin (said she,) don't you think I am in the right when I say I am but forty?" "I am sure madam (he replied,) I ought not to dispute it, for I have heard you say so for these ten years!"

"Col. W. is a fine looking man, ain't he?" said a friend the other day. "Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once." "You! why, you're as ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that; I was taken for him—I endorsed his note, and was taken for him—by the sheriff."

"Pa," said a fashionably educated farmer's daughter, "Pa, if I should marry a farmer, what shall I do with my French?" "Call the chickens, Betsey, call the chickens!"

"That's a beautiful coat you have on," said one gentleman to another, "where does your tailor live?" "On the stars of the town," was the ready response.

SUMMARY.

Loss by fire during the past year in Boston, about thirty-eight thousand dollars; insured, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

The whole number of vessels built in the United States during the year 1840 was eight hundred and seventy-one, the aggregate tonnage of which was 118,309,93. The total tonnage of the United States in 1840 was 2,180,764,16.

J. M. Russell, the whig candidate for Congress in the Bradford and Somersett district, (Penn.) has been elected to Congress over the democratic candidate by a small majority.

Upwards of four millions of persons, it is supposed, have visited the remains of Napoleon at the Invalids in Paris.

The democrats in Ohio intend running ex-governor Shannon again for governor.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank has been held at Philadelphia. The anti-Biddle ticket for Directors was elected, and a very voluminous report of the condition of the Bank was made, and ordered to be printed.

A complaint has been entered at Philadelphia against the late officers of the United States Bank, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Bank. They appeared and gave bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

It has been ascertained, that individuals laboring under consumption, have been restored to health by continuing, for a considerable time, to inhale the air of a place where cows were constantly kept. Dairy women are proverbially healthy.

The "Marquis" is firm in the belief, that courage defends the honor of man—modesty guards that of women.

The route between New York City and Albany, via Boston, can now be travelled in twenty-seven hours, distance about four hundred and thirty miles, being at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, including stops.

There is but one slave in New Hampshire, four in Rhode Island, seventeen in Connecticut, four in New York, six hundred and seventy-four in New Jersey, and sixty-four in Pennsylvania.

The anniversary of the burning of the steamer Caroline, during the Patriotic movements on the frontier, was commemorated at Buffalo on the 29th ult. A public meeting was held by a portion of the citizens, and a series of resolutions passed, some of which smell strongly of powder.

John Hawkins, the temperance Hercules, procured in a fortnight, in Vermont, eighteen hundred signers to the Total Abstinence Pledge, two hundred and fifty of whom were "hard cases."

Since the French revolution in July, a period of eleven years and four months, the King of the French has had nineteen cabinets.

The Nantucket Inquirer states, that an air-tight stove exploded in a house in that town, in consequence of the accumulation of carbonated hydrogen gas. The report of the explosion was so loud that people in the neighborhood thought it was thunder. The entire breastwork of the chimney in the apartment was shattered, and fragments of bricks and lime scattered about the floor.

The amount of capital employed in the whale fisheries in the Pacific, is estimated at forty millions dollars. During the year 1841, there was brought into the United States in 169 ships and barks, 42 brigs, and 9 schooners, 155,293 barrels whale, and 204,514 barrels sperm oil. In the same time there was imported 1,942,583 pounds of whalebone.

It is computed that the machinery operated by coal in England is equal to the labor of forty million of men.

The Gloucester Telegraph states that a man residing in or near Manchester, recently built a fire in the woods near that village, and in a short time killed four rattlesnakes and nine black snakes, who were drawn from their holes by the comfortable warmth of the fire.

It is stated that poison on the hands or other parts, occasioned by the running ivy, or poison vine, may be cured by rubbing the part affected a few times with laudanum.

The Ohio Legislature seems disposed to give the suspended banks of that State, whose charters are about expiring, neither new charters, or an extension of time to settle up. "Wind up," is the word.

A meeting has been held in Philadelphia and resolutions passed, declaring a portion of the State debt unconstitutional and fraudulent, and deserving of repudiation.

The Neptune Hose Company of Philadelphia, are to have a benefit at one of the theatres there, and, as an "extraordinary attraction," have caused a silver speaking trumpet to be manufactured, which cost seventy-five dollars, and is to be presented to the Fire Company, which shall patronise the benefit the most liberally!

The Supreme Court of New York, have declared that the will of a late distinguished gentleman contains several clauses contrary to law. The singularity of the circumstance consists in the fact that the deceased made the will himself, and was considered the ablest lawyer in the State.

A gentleman from the South has prosecuted James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, for libel, and laid his damages at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars!

It was the remark of a celebrated physician, that he has often seen infants, when seeming to suffer exquisite agony, rendered perfectly quiet and easy by a draught of cold water.

The Raleigh Register states that the notorious Robert Potter, formerly of that State, has been recently elected a member of Congress in Texas.

A correspondent of a London paper, argues the propriety of pulling down the Tower of London, it being regarded as an insult to the city of London, which it was designed to keep in subjection, and to convert the site into a large dock, for the steamers, into which they might enter and depart at all times of the tide, and around which commodious wharves might be built, on one side being used to land passengers, and another to embark them.

The national debt of the United States in 1816, was \$127,000,000; and there were those among us who said it never could be paid. Yet in eighteen years it was extinguished. The national debt of England is now four thousand million dollars, and the annual interest on it is \$120,000,000.

A gentleman, in Virginia, has had a standing bet for twelve or fifteen years, that it would rain the first Saturday of every August, which he won every year except one. Another gentleman bet that it would rain the twenty-fifth of July, and won it. He says that it has never failed to do so for the last twenty years.

They have a suction fire engine in Baltimore, which was imported in 1734—one hundred and seven years ago. It is still capable of doing service. They have an Engine in Cincinnati, which was made in 1718! It is still used in cases of emergency.

It is reported in Chile, that the jewels of the Temple of the Sun, which at the time of the conquest of Peru the natives had concealed from the Spaniards, have lately been recovered near the Cerro de Paco, Edinboro' PLAID, and ALPINES—Black, Blue, Black and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants. SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS. Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS. Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian CRAVATS.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian CRAVATS.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

English Merinos, a full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue, Black and Fancy Colors.

Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.

English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.

Edinboro' PLAID, and ALPINES—Black, Blue, Black and Fancy Colors.

Bleached and Unbleached TICKINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Bleached and Unbleached, and BED COMFORTERS.

Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

WHITE CANNELLES 3 4, 7 8, 4 4 & 5 4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALROW.

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

Corner of Elm and Hanover Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have gulled our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will twenty per cent cheaper than any other establishment—nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Suprême Medium and Low Priced

CLOUDED, WAVED, WATERED, DIAMOND, for fashionable outside Coats.

Suprême Medium and Low Priced

WOOL and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, and FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND, RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED, cut in half, whole, or French Galets, and warranted to fit.

Suprême Medium and Low Priced

Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS, some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

READY MADE SURTOUTS, SACKS, PELLOTTS, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPE, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS AND VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.

GARMENTS CUT, MADE and TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

GENTLEMEN visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hours' notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Boston, Nov. 20.

New and Reasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 5.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

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ADDCLOTHES—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress COATS.

shaines and colors, for Pants.

Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

Black Italian Cravats.

R. THE LADIES.

Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

—Black, Blue, Black and Fancy Colors.

BS and SAXONIES.

NTS, a good assortment.

AWLS.

S and SHIETINGS, very low.

HANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

SL. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

INGE, for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS.

CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA

Quincy, Dec. 4.

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

Ein and Hanover-Streets, Boston.

ment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality,

cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We have a fine display in

rise that we have gullied our former good customers out of from us

we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment

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the fine articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

fine Medium and Low Priced

WAVED, WATERED, DIAMOND,

BLUE and FANCY BEAVERS,

fine Medium and Low Priced

BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,

blue, and

fine Medium and Low Priced

BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,

DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,

COMMON CASSIMMELS,

all warranted to fit.

fine Medium and Low Priced

CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,

BUOCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,

are, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

S. TELLOTT'S WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS

SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS AND VESTS.

made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fas-

tail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

KEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS,

SHIRTS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

by the dozen or single pair.

IMMEDIATE, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

aving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description

done at twelve hours' notice.

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merit a continuance of the same.

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Colored BROADCLOTHS, English and American PRINTS.

BS and PLAIDs. Beaver, MoleSkin, and Alpaca COATINGS.

ERIES. English and American CLOTHES.

ANNELS of all colors from the most approved American Manufacturers.

Twisted and Plain HORSE BLANKETS

and Comforters. Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls,

and German Couch Canvas, a new and superior article, with many

Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own

as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them.

Boston, November 13.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House,

S. School Street, having just received an entire new

assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and

for trimming; Fancy Silks of all colors;

Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Lisle Thread,

wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces

for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blend do;

double ground plain Silk Lace for Veils; good black

Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian

Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handker-

chiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics;

Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Satins;

Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers,

and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and

every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also

just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS

AND CAIFS, all of which she has taken the greatest

pains to select; with an entire new assortment of

FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale

with a complete assortment of all other kinds of

Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—

prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received

from her friends and customers, will continue to

keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatter

herself, from the experience she has had, that she

can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought

at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets

every week. Those wishing Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing

Florence Bonnets repaired, cleansed and pressed,

can have them done at short notice, and in the best

manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man,

this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the

business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always

ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and

Cups always on hand.

Quincy, April 3. ff

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20. ff

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in

general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call

before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the

terms as good as the best.

INNOCULOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the

lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16. ff

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, three hundred

Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which

constant employment will be given.

CALEB HILL.

Nepson Village, July 31. ff

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 5.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOL-
LARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six
months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration
of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
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the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
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at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.

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their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to
the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

12 Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Rail-way.

JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries.

ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.

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SAM'L A. TURNER. South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Lynn.

N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

pursuits and not by their usefulness, they are
only reforging for their necks the chains that
their patriot fathers shivered in pieces; like the
Israelites they cry for the gods of Egypt
they once worshipped, and making a golden
calf out of the offerings of pride, vanity and
ambition, fall down and adore it.

This false system of society which excludes
tradesmen from "good society" is the "golden
calf" of Americans, and unless they break it up
themselves, they will one day be forced to drink
it leading from a

QUINCY PATRIOT.

ingly suggest that the venerable ex-president was here doing his best for a premature conclusion.

It is no matter of surprise that Mr. Adams should present as the result of his labors, a verdict, unqualified, in favor of Britain; although he naturally enough anticipated an emotion of the kind in the minds of his auditors. Where premises are erroneous, conclusions are not very likely to be "collateral relations," particularly when they come down in the "right line of descent." It was anciently a technical adage in England, "Equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor." The custom of gauging questions of Natural Right by the size and flexibility of individual conscience, is a practice that is far from being entirely exploded.

In view of the authority above presented and collated, it is believed there cannot be much doubt that Right and Righteousness are on the side of China. This conclusion will be strengthened by a hasty revision of the circumstances and particulars embodied in Mr. Adams' lecture, relative to the origin, cause, and nature of the troubles.

Mr. A. says, "the cause of the war is the pretension on the part of the Chinese, that in all their intercourse with other nations, political or commercial, their superiority must be implicitly acknowledged, and manifested in humiliating forms"—and after explaining gravely how treaties are made between Christian nations; describing duels, etc. between rival ambassadors; detailing the expedients resorted to by England to cover the mortification of her submission to the mode of Chinese intercourse; and furnishing an elaborate account of the splendid embassy instituted by the British government to Kien Long, with the indignities offered to Lord Macartney, the English Ambassador, he comes down to the *principal cause of the present war*.—The conduct of Lord Napier, deplored by William IV to China as chief superintendent of British trade in that empire.

Without discussing the incidents attendant upon the diplomacy of Lord Napier, which Mr. Adams recapitulates at length and describes as partaking both of "tragedy and farce," it is sufficient that Napier's behavior is applauded in toto by Mr. A. who describes him as "a proud and generous British noble mariner," inflexible in determination, and intent only in "executing his instructions to the letter." As an off-set to Mr. A.'s eulogium, and to show the different light in which Lord Napier's conduct is regarded, even by one of his own countrymen, I would solicit the privilege of presenting a few extracts from an article which appeared in the September No. 1840, of that valuable periodical, the *Westminster Review*. The whole article is a most able and eloquent production, rich in information of the Chinese as a nation, and lucid and honorable as to the cause of the difficulties between the two governments. The writer speaks from actual knowledge, having resided in China for the space of eleven years, and his statements should be read by all who would form sound conclusions not only in regard to the merits of the war, but also of Chinese character and Chinese institutions. He premises his views of the difficulties as follows:—

"Unhappily a notion has prevailed that the Chinese are in every way so unmeasurably inferior to Europeans, and so little acquainted with the arts of civilization, that we are justified in treating the edicts of a viceroy of Canton, (a city almost as large as London,) or of a Chinese chief commissioner, with as little ceremony as we would those of an African chief." The above induces different ideas of British magnanimity from those Mr. Adams would fondly inculcate, and suggests that arrogance and intolerance are not exclusively confined to the Chinese.

In relation to the cause of the war, the author remarks—

"The beginning of the rupture may be partly traced to the mere verbal mistakes of Lord Napier and others, in taking offence where none was intended, and in a profound contempt for Chinese established forms and usages, which we have never given ourselves the trouble to understand."

After an explanation of the forms and usages referred to in the quotation, and an allusion to the obstinate and imperious manner of Lord Napier in persisting in the attempt to communicate with the proper authorities contrary to the usual and prescribed mode, and the open insult offered by him to several of the principal mandarins who were ultimately appointed to confer with him, the writer in the review continues—

"He (Napier) was therefore again told that the Hong Merchants were the only official channel allowed by government for the transaction of commercial business; and declining to communicate with them, he was ordered to depart. Refusing to depart, and alarming the Chinese authorities with the appearance of two British-men-of-war in the river, the trade was suspended. Lord Napier then publishes in the Chinese language a proclamation addressed to Chinese merchants, which in England would be termed an *inflammatory and seditious placard*, complaining of the *ignorance and obstinacy of the viceroy*. This too being unavailing, and the Chinese adopting their usual quiet but effective mode of ejectment, depriving him of his servants, and stopping his supplies, Lord Napier finally retires to Macao, where he dies, from the combined effects of fever, anxiety and chagrin."

What a spectacle do the above facts present! Here is a citizen of an independent nation in the shape of a quasi-ambassador, invading the territory of a nation equally independent with his own, and, summoning to his support the armed power of his country, prostrating with a blow every feature of international law, flinging defiance in the teeth of the nation's sovereign, and calling upon legitimate subjects to rise in

rebellion to the established ordinances of their own government!

Mr. Adams insists upon measuring the duty of China to hold commercial intercourse with other nations by that modern element of National Law, partially recognized in the intercourse of Christian nations—moral obligation. Was not the relation which Lord Napier sustained towards the Chinese government sufficiently analogous to the character of an Ambassador to bring him within the purview of the law applicable to such functionaries? If so, what justification does the text afford for his conduct?

If Ambassadors should be so regardless of their duty, and of the object of their privilege, as to *insult* or *openly attack the laws or government* of the nation to whom they are sent, their functions may be suspended by a refusal to treat with them, or application can be made to their own sovereign for their recall, or they may be dismissed, and required to depart within a reasonable time."—*Kent's Com. Am. Law*.

Force may be applied to confine or send away an ambassador, when the safety of the state, which is superior to all other considerations, absolutely requires it, arising either from the *violence of his conduct*, or the *influence and danger of his machinations*."—*Vattel, Ward's His. Law of Nations*.

Was his character simply that of a Consul? The law in the case is equally salutary—

"No nation is bound to receive a foreign consul, unless it has agreed to do so by treaty. * * * * If any consul be guilty of *illegal or improper conduct* he is liable to be punished according to the laws of the country in which he is consul; or he may be sent back to his own country, at the discretion of the government which he has offended."—*Kent's Conn.*

Vattel lays down the principle that—

"A Consul ought not to be molested, unless he violates the law of nations by some enormous crime; and that if guilty of any crime, he ought to be sent home to be punished."

Other civilians go farther, and advance the doctrine that—

"In civil and criminal cases, Consuls, are equally subject to the laws of the country in which they reside."—*Bynkershoek, Marten, Pardessus*.

If Lord Napier's character was neither that of Ambassador nor Consul, but merely that of a titled British subject, the principle of law is equally clear that—"Strangers" are equally bound with natives, to *obedience to the laws of a country* during the time they sojourn in it, and they are equally amenable for infractions of the law."

Will it be said that these principles are applicable only to Christian governments? It is sufficient to reply, that they are the same by which Mr. A. has tried and condemned the authorities of China.

Well may the writer in the Review exclaim, in consideration of such an unmitigated outrage upon the Law of Nations and Natural Rights,

"It is impossible to imagine conduct on the part of an official agent more unjustifiable and impolitic than that of Lord Napier."

To bring the case home to the perception and feelings of every friend of reason and equity, he makes a personal application of Lord Napier's behavior to the English nation, in the following plain and pertinent language.

"Let us imagine a French envoy claiming a title, rendering it doubtful whether he should be received as a consul or as an ambassador, arriving at Dover. The governor requests him to remain there until notice of his arrival can be transmitted to the Home-office. The envoy refuses, and proceeds up the river to London. When in London he proposes to address a letter to the Queen upon the affairs of the East, but is told that the proper channel for business of that nature is the Board of East India Directors; upon which he publishes a proclamation setting at defiance the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and intimating in plain terms his determination to appeal to force."

At this stage of the subject, the annexed rebuke administered to Lord Napier in the proclamation of the viceroy at Canton cannot but be admired for its cogency, beauty, and strict propriety. After summing up the regulations established by the Imperial Government for the trade of Canton, he says,—

"The Chinese nation has its laws. It is so

everywhere. England has its laws, and how much more so the Celestial Empire. The said foreign minister having crossed a sea of many thousand miles to inquire into and take the superintendence of commercial affairs, ought to be a person acquainted with the principles of government, and with the forms essential to its dignity. In every affair, he ought to act in accordance with the dictates of reason; how else could he discharge the duty of an officer, and exercise a proper control over the merchants of his own nation?"

A word in relation to another matter, which has been made a conspicuous point in the controversy. The writer in the Review gives some curious and humorous instances of "personal insult" which English functionaries have conceived as offered to their persons, arising solely from the want of skill in the translation of Chinese official documents. This was the case with Lord Napier, who complained bitterly of the term "barbarian-eye,"—which he considered improperly and irreverently applied to him. As Mr. Adams has made use of the same in his lecture, evidently accepting it as genuine, it may not be amiss to quote from the Review in explanation of that term.

"It is our ignorance alone of the Chinese language that has led us to conclude that the Chinese are wanting in courtesy and attention to foreigners, or are in the habit of using nicknames and insulting expressions. * * * * The word *Man*, (expressed in the Review in original Chinese) improperly rendered "barbarian,"—signifies *southern people*, or foreigners from the South. * * * * The term *eye* is, in China, employed in the same sense as

that in which we use the words "head" and "arm," when we speak of an individual as being the head of a department, or of a regiment as an arm of the service: but as we do not use the word "eye" in those senses, to translate the Chinese term *muk* by the English word "eye," is, in fact, only to caricature the meaning of the writer, and make it appear ridiculous. The term "barbarian-eye" ought to be rendered "foreign minister," or superintendent."

The above explanation while it subserves the cause of truth also goes to show that, even great wisdom may sometimes manifest a zeal not according to knowledge.

In conclusion, allow me to present a short extract from the Review, respecting the government of China, and the character of its native population.

"The system of government pursued is on the whole favorable to the industry of the people, and the extent to which it was once supposed population presses in China upon the means of subsistence, is an entire delusion. The working classes are contented, the rights of property are respected, and there exists in China, as in England, large wealthy middle class. * * * * Personally in our intercourse with the Chinese, we have never found them either apt to give or take offence. They are not, like hot and hasty persons, in the habit of losing their tempers on slight occasions, but are generally cool and collected, and much more willing than ourselves to forgive, instead of resenting, an affront."

Yours &c. HONESTAS.

For the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

"Why, what evil hath he done?"

"Behold how great a master, a little fire kindleth."

The Editor of the Quincy Patriot has been unmercifully dragged before the Quincy Lyceum, and condemned without the benefit of the clergy, for an alleged attack upon the personal appearance of the Rev. Mr. Giles, a Unitarian clergyman. The subject has occupied the attention of the Lyceum for the two last evenings of its session, and much feeling and excitement was manifested. Being a friend to the Press, and desiring at all times to preserve it from the foul attacks of its enemies, I, my excuse, Mr. Editor, for the remarks that I shall here pen, and if agreeable to your mind, give you the privilege of publishing in your valuable paper.

The gentleman who introduced the "wild-fire" into the Lyceum, and who has taken it upon himself to be the general supervisor of the public press, may have done it thinking that the Editor was hostile to the Rev. gentleman alluded to. If he so apprehended, his wisdom proves deficient, for his first step in the premises ought to have been to have ascertained the facts in the case, before he commenced sowing the seeds of discord and acrimony, that have agitated the Lyceum with the throes of dissolution for the last two weeks. A great oversight indeed, if the introducer of that resolution censuring the Editor was not perfectly well aware of all the circumstances. If he supposed the article was intended as an assault upon the lecturer, then he might have brought this matter before the Lyceum with some degree of plausibility. But, no man could have so considered in reading the remarks of the Editor. They appear to have been dashed off in bold, careless, energetic style—showing the superiority of mind over matter. That though the individual was insignificant in appearance, he had a mighty mind within. Mark! he does not say the man was insignificant; no epithet is thrown out—not a word derogatory to his character—not a syllable that he was not the best man in the world—only, that he was dwarfish in appearance! And is this all? Has all the noise and hard feeling been elicited in consequence of one single paragraph, describing (as is usual for all public journals) the personal appearance of an individual of celebrity? Has the Quincy Lyceum deliberately passed sentence of condemnation upon an Editor, for telling the truth in giving a description of an eminent man? "O! tell it not in Gath." Who will say that we live in an age of toleration, when public bodies will pass votes of censure upon a man for barely describing an individual's appearance, when that very description was meant as commendatory of the man's giant powers? Surely, we have come to a strange pass.

The Editor of the Patriot is as good a friend to Mr. Giles, as he has in Quincy. Who questions this? By their fruits ye shall know them." Try the Editor by his fruits, if you doubt the assertion. On Mr. Giles' first appearance in Quincy, after hearing him lecture on the great and glorious subject of temperance, the condemned Editor wrote thus—The first address was by Rev. Mr. Giles, a Unitarian clergyman, from Liverpool, England. It was eloquent—spirited—soul-stirring!"

Now, I challenge any man in Quincy to produce one sentence, either *verbal* or *written*, from that Editor, that will show the least disrespect to the personal appearance or talents of Mr. Giles. It cannot be done! Then, why this wholesale condemnation—this bitter invective—this contumely? Is it a time and occasion for men, to spit out their spleen against a fellow creature in a village Lyceum? If so, others may be *dissected* in the same way; and it is high time for the citizens of Quincy to have their eyes about them and watch! I have yet to learn that it is more criminal for an individual to describe a man's personal appearance, in the Press, than in the street, consequently we must be guarded in our conversation, or some lynx-eyed Solomon will be down upon us in the Lyceum with a *fist* full of thunderbolts.

The Editor called Mr. G. an "insignificant, dwarfish man in appearance." What is the meaning of those words. Let us go to the dictionary. They inform us that "insignificant" means a "want of importance"; "dwarf"

means "a man below the usual size"—"dwarfish," below the natural bulk, small. Well, just put those definitions together and how do they read?—Mr. Giles' personal appearance is lacking in importance, being below the usual size—small. There, reader, you have it in plain English, according to the dictionary men; and for this offence our *peace loving, neutral editor* has been crucified!

"O judgment thou art fled to brittish beasts,

And men have lost their reason."

For one, I consider the present movement in the Lyceum, a bold infringement of an editor's prerogative, and a blow aimed at the liberty of the press. Attempt not to shackle the palladium of all our hopes—muzzle not the "engine of thought," for already in many places its base sycophancy—its hired pandering, has rendered it unworthy the confidence of American citizens. Let it speak out in startling tones, making oppression quail, and breaking in pieces spiritual wickedness in high places.

I hope for the honor of Quincy and her Lyceum, that the man who introduced the first resolution on this subject, will move at our next meeting, a reconsideration of the whole matter, and make a suitable apology for the difficulties he has created in our town.

A MEMBER OF THE LYCEUM.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE QUINCY RAIL ROAD.

I find that Thomas Greenleaf, et al., have petitioned the General Court, now in session, for a grant to construct a Rail Road from Boston to Quincy. Now, Mr. Editor, the object of this item is to inquire what route they have petitioned to run said Road. The Law specifies that no "petition shall be acted upon, until notice of the pending thereof shall have been published according to law, which notice shall designate the *intended route* with such certainty as to give reasonable notice to all persons interested therein, that their rights may be affected by the granting of said petition, and that they may have an opportunity to appear and object thereto, etc."

But said petitioners are about as specific in the route they mean as they were last year. We feel a peculiar interest in this affair, and wish to be fully advised of the project in question.

NEPONSET.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday afternoon last. She left Liverpool on the fourth instant, and has brought Liverpool papers of that date, and London papers to the evening of the third.

The Britannia encountered very severe weather. Her paddle-boxes were much injured, and her life-boats stove to pieces during a severe storm on the night of the 15th.

The most important article of intelligence, says the Boston Courier, is that which announces the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a special minister to the United States, with plenary powers to settle all existing difficulties. The Morning Chronicle says—

Lord Ashburton's appointment has been favorably received in commercial cities, and given a tone of confidence to the holders of state stocks. His lordship's appointment will be acceptable to the Americans, as the Messrs. Barings have been for many years most extensively engaged in American affairs, and, in fact, the agents of the American government in monetary operations. His Lordship is besides citizen of the great republic, and one of the largest landed proprietors, too, in the State of Pennsylvania. His talents as a man of business are well known. He is one of the largest house-holders in the United States, and Lady Ashburton (late Miss Bingham) is an American by birth. Well versed in the history and value of State bonds, and of the structure of the American constitution, he will be able to press upon the attention of the Americans the necessity of punctual provision for the public engagements.

The Americans themselves are the greatest sufferers by the distrust with which their securities are looked upon, for they are thereby deprived of one of their principal means of supporting their own prosperity; and until their credit be restored, their trade and manufactures must be in a depressed condition. But the Quincy Lyceum deliberately passed sentence of condemnation upon an Editor, for telling the truth in giving a description of an eminent man? "O! tell it not in Gath." Who will say that we live in an age of toleration, when public bodies will pass votes of censure upon a man for barely describing an individual's appearance, when that very description was meant as commendatory of the man's giant powers? Surely, we have come to a strange pass.

The most important article of intelligence, much in the same style. The Times says his lordship will sail in a few weeks, and states that he is especially empowered to settle the disputed questions of the boundary, the Carolina affair, and the right of search.

In the Money Market there was no great excitement or activity. Stocks in railways were fluctuating, as they always are; bank stock had advanced a trifle. Foreign stocks and bonds were not in much demand.

The Chartist appear to be gaining ground. Several speeches made at their meetings are reported in the papers.

The Queen, her husband and children were all in good health. The Queen Dowager, according to some of the papers, is gradually recovering; according to others, she is not expected to recover. The christening of "his royal highness, the Prince of Wales," was to take place on Tuesday, January 25th.

The principle articles of intelligence from France relate to the trial and conviction of the persons accused of having taken part in the attempt to assassinate the royal dukes, all of whom as well as those charged with being concerned in the plot in which the attempt is said to have originated, had been found guilty, with the exception of Prioul. Some were condemned to death, others to transportation, and others to imprisonment. No executions had taken place.

The mail, which left Madrid on the 3d ult., was stopped by robbers within gun-shot of the town. The passengers were plundered, and the letters taken away, a task the more easy as the mail box was not fastened. This was the second occurrence of the same nature which had happened within a few days.

The Lisbon papers state that the Prince de Joinville had arrived in the Tagus from the United States.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 28th January, 1842.

For some reason or other, the Committees have not very promptly this year in reporting business for the Houses to act upon, so that these bodies have often found it difficult to occupy their time. Presently they will all report together, and then there will be more to do than can be well or conveniently despatched during the period allotted to the session of the Legislature. This is an evil which cannot easily be remedied. However good the will of the members of Committees may be, their progress must often be impeded by circumstances beyond their control. Testimony must be taken, arguments

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For some reason or other, the Committees have not been very prompt this year in reporting business for the Houses to act upon, so that these bodies have thus far found it difficult to occupy their time. Presently they will all report together, and then there will be more to do than can be well or conveniently despatched during the period allotted to the session of the Legislature. This is an evil which cannot easily be remedied. However good the will of the members of Committees may be, their progress must be often impeded by circumstances beyond their control. Testimony must be taken, arguments must often be heard, and opinions must be compared, and after all the time that can be given for these purposes is consumed, it is not unfrequently happens that the results which are introduced into the House in the shape of bills and reports bear the marks of haste and immaturity. Perhaps there is no more difficult and responsible situation than that of a legislator, nor one calling for the exercise of a greater variety of knowledge and of practical skill, yet judging from the youth of those called to perform the duty and the rapidity with which they who take part in it are changed, it would seem as if the people thought it was the easiest thing in the world.

I finished my last with some allusion to a debate that took place in the House upon the expediency of granting the use of the Hall to the American Anti-Slavery Society. This was of more consequence than it appeared, inasmuch as it gave some clue to the state of feeling existing in that body upon the general subject of abolition. A very considerable division of the whig party manifested that dislike to the agitation of the question in any form, which has invariably shown, whilst the more moderate and reasonable among them were willing to go so far as not to disown sentiments before they were expressed, which might and probably would do no discredit to any one.

The most remarkable feature of the proceeding, however, was, that the democratic party, almost to a man, took the part of the abolitionists. This was noticed by Mr. Park of Boston, who described it as the right hand of fellowship extended by the former to the latter. Whether this is so or not, whether this is a new bond of sympathy formed between the parties or not, I, who am in the secrets of neither, cannot venture to pronounce; but one thing I know, that this manifestation on the part of the democrats, if it is founded upon any solid principle, gives me joy. One of the most melancholy features of the condition of our affairs under the pseudo democratic rule of Martin Van Buren, was the utter servility and debasement of the northern democracy to the mock of slavery in the south. I am sorry to say, that in Congress this same spirit continues even to this time. And the northern democracy in the National House of Representatives is ready to submit at all times to every humiliation which slaveholders see fit to impose. If this about to cease, if the people of the free States are about to declare their independence of all the restraints to which they and their representatives are now subjected, then is there still hope for the republic even under the rule of the democratic leaders. But if on the other hand, this is more profession suited to the meridian of Massachusetts and designed for no other State, then do I hope that the motive will be seen through in time to prevent the mischief that may ensue from entrusting with power those who live only to betray it. Look at New Hampshire, the very essence of democracy in the United States, and see how her representatives in Congress act upon all questions touching the matter of slavery. How can such conduct in brethren of the same party be reconciled to the warm and ardent professions that have been made here? Is there one faith to be held at home and another to be adopted at Washington? Are the votes of the South still so important to the victory of the democratic party to risk their loss by adhering to principle? These are difficult questions which need to be fully and satisfactorily answered before we can perceive the course of the members of that party in this State with pleasure unalloyed.

In the Senate, during the last week, there has been some discussion upon a proposition to incorporate certain persons in Nantucket as a company for the purpose of lifting vessels over the bar that exists at the mouth of that harbor. This they design to do by means of machines, called marine canals, which have never before been resorted to in any part of the United States. The attempt, if successful, will be of the greatest advantage to the people of Nantucket who must otherwise before long abandon their favorite pursuit or leave the Island. The bar has increased pretty rapidly of late years, and frequently occasions a necessity to unload the whale ships outside by means of lighters. This is an expense which is saved at other places, such as New Bedford for instance, which experiences no similar drawback to profits from their oil. The object seems reasonable enough to justify an act of incorporation, but Mr. Taubell, Senator from Middlesex, did not appear to be of this opinion. He took the opportunity presented by this bill to go into an examination of the general subject of incorporations, and to explain his objections to them as a system of policy. That the practice of incorporating for any and every purpose has been massed farther than is proper and expedient in Massachusetts, will hardly be denied, I think, by any impartial person. It was made the subject of serious remonstrance to the Legislature as long ago as when Levi Lincoln was Governor. But it is one thing to object to the extent to which the practice may be carried, and another to deny the policy altogether. As to this, as in many other matters, the

wisest way is to adopt a middle course, equally distant from both extremes—a course regulated by a sound judgment applied to each particular case. It can scarcely be doubted that private companies will execute great works of public benefit, like bridges, railroads, turnpikes and other undertakings beyond the ability of single individuals, much more economically than the State itself could do it. This has been proved very conclusively by the late experience of those States which have undertaken a system of internal improvements, as contrasted with that of those which have acted through the agency of private enterprise. Massachusetts has wasted little or nothing, and has accomplished a great deal by means of incorporated companies, whilst Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois and Indiana have brought little or nothing to pass in proportion to the sums which they have lavished under the log-rolling system of management adopted in their Legislatures. It would seem wise, therefore, while adhering to the rule not to grant titles of incorporation in those cases where the object to be gained is of little public utility, to concede something to those where the end proposed is good and is not within the reach of individual enterprise.

Several steamers were recently fined twenty dollars each, in Mauch Chunk, (Penn.) for refusing to give one half of the road to a party of citizens who were out sleighing.

Two physicians of Boston announce that they have established themselves in that city, with the intent to practice the art of embalming or preserving, for a longer or shorter period, the bodies of those deceased whose reliefs their friends may wish kept from decay.

It is a remarkable fact that the six Treasurers of this Commonwealth for the last thirty years, each having served the constitutional term, are living—namely, John T. Apthorpe, Daniel Sargent, Nahum Mitchell, Joseph Sewall, Hezekiah Barnard, and David Wilder.

A new paper has been started at Philadelphia, to advocate the repudiation of the State debt.

Shirley, in this State, must be a very healthy place. The town contains a thousand inhabitants, and last year there were but seven deaths.

Stephen Oliver, Postmaster at Lynn, has been removed, and Thomas B. Newhall has been appointed in his place.

It is generally understood that the Committees will be ready to report upon various interesting subjects in the course of the next week, which will furnish more matter for my pen than I have thus far been able to gather. It is hardly probable that the session will terminate without some warm and interesting discussions which will show forth the capacity of some of the members. As yet it has been all boy's play.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. Many petitions have been presented both for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. The final vote on this bill in the Senate will be taken in a few days.

The Treasury Note Bill has been debated, but no vote taken on it.

The committee have reported sixty-eight thousand as the ratio for every Representative.

The most interesting doings of the past week was the presentation of a petition by Ex President Adams praying for his removal from the office of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on account of his monomania on the subject of Slavery. He spoke several hours in defence; and the subject of Slavery was alluded to by him in a manner worthy the heart and mind of the venerable Representative.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE. Such is the title of an exceedingly valuable and instructive publication, the first number of which has been sent us. It is in the quarto form, containing eight pages of neatly printed matter. It will be embellished every week with beautiful pictures, of an entertaining and pleasing character. The contents are mostly original, and adapted to the wants and capacities of youthful readers. Parents will do well to procure this work for their children, as it will prove the cheapest way of imparting to them useful knowledge. It is published at the office of the New World, (N. Y.) at the extremely low price of two dollars a year; two copies, three dollars; four copies, five dollars; ten copies, ten dollars—allways in advance.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

OUR PROSPECT.

Distant blue hills and rocky ledges bind
Our southern view, and in a calm repose
Just at their base a youthful village sleeps ;
For that fair potent genius, Industry,
Came 'neath the shadow of the granite mass,
And in the primal solitude arose—
The tower of worship, and bright learning's fane,
Proud commerce's structures and New England homes !
Few years have fled, and as a vision fleet
Since here and there, a lonely ancient roof,
Was scattered o'er the green and ample plain—
Now thickly gemmed with fair white cottages,
Now crossed with frequent roads, and vocal with
The voice of business—the hammer's sound—
The rattling cars, and the far distant blast.
Neponset shines along our western view,
And waves between its fringed and wooded shores,
Alternate light and shade ! Italia's skies
We're looked upon a scene more beautiful,
More classic, or more varied, for here
In green profusion islet gems are strewed—
White spires above the busy village rise—
And the bright wavelets dash amid the rocks,
With musical monotony. Above,
Stands like a brave and time-worn sentinel,
Old Milton Hill ! proud in its age, yet fresh
In venerable youth's bright memories.
In dark relief against the distant heaven,
A host of spires and dim shadowy domes
Arise, for like a sea of human life
The mighty mass of intellect and power,
Is rising, falling, changing in the crowd,
The city congregates. We may stand
Upon the hills, and welcome the free breeze
That sighing comes, o'er fertile fields and waving wood,
And never know the far unblest extremes
Of wealth and want, which swell the busy throng—
Of crime which makes e'en sceptred science's power
Subservient to its will, and pride, which lifts
The haughty head o'er merit. And pale death
Which wakes the villagers' best sympathies—
Will call his victim from the splendid couch,
Or steal the humble mother's only hope,
And none of all the bustling stranger crowd.
Will wipe the mourner's tears !

The open sea

Just meets the curtained eastern horizon—
And bound in gariture of sunlit green,
The islands sleep, like olden monuments
Of times and deeds heroic. O'er the Bay
Spreads the white sail, and the dark steamer's smoke
Fades on the sky, with sunset's changing hues ;
While the lone seaman's hope—the light house lamp—
Revolving gleams upon the rock and wave. L. D. C.

WOMAN.

Oh ! say not that there is within
Sweet woman's eye a treach'rous ray ;
And tell me not her look will win
The heart to trust, and then betray !

And say not that her lips impart
A tender, but a treach'rous token ;
Oh ! say not that her gentle heart
Breathes vows of love but to be broken !

There may be sport in woman's smile,
But ah ! not in her heartfelt sigh ;
And there was never aught of guile
In angel woman's tearful eye.

Her friendship ever faithful proves,
She will betray her trust, oh ! never !
Through life the same she fondly loves,—
She loves him once, and loves forever.

Dear woman, on thy beauteous brow,
Should be the coronet of mind,
Thou ru'st the world of love, and thou
The mighty mistress of mankind.

ANECDOTES.

A Cornish clergyman having a dispute concerning several shares in different mines, found it necessary to send for a London limb of the law, to have some conversation with the witnesses, to examine into the title deeds, view the premises, etc, etc. On one occasion, as the professional gentleman was descending the shaft by means of a rope which he held in his hand, he called out to the person who stood at the top, " Doctor, as you have not confined your studies to geography and know all things from the surface to the centre, pray how far is it from this pit to the infernal regions ? " " I cannot exactly ascertain the distance," replied the divine—" but let go your hold, and you'll be there in a minute."

Lord Londonderry, who had a sweet tooth in his head, went to his confectioner's to order some jam. " Let there be a large quantity of it," observed his lordship, " for we use a great deal of it at home." " Perhaps," said the man, " I had better provide your lordship with one of our family jars." " No, no," cried Londonderry, " no family jars, for God's sake. We have plenty of those at home without going abroad to look for more."

" Landlady," said Joe Bunker, as he was sitting at a table, the other day, " how old is this butler ? " Exclaimed the tidy landlady—looking over her spectacles—" how old ! indeed I don't know—why do you ask that question ? " " Why, I thought," answered Joe, " it must be pretty considerable old, for I perceive it has got on a wig, but if you'll fetch me a comb here, I'll just get out the loose hairs."

A gentleman in a stage coach passing through a large city and observing a handsome edifice, inquired of the driver what building it was. The driver replied, " it is the Unitarian Church." " Unitarian," said the gentleman, " and what is that ? " " I don't know," was the reply, " but I believe it is the opposition line."

An old Dutch lady at a religious meeting became very much concerned for her soul, and went about sighing and sobbing, and would not be comforted. Upon being asked by the minister what the matter was she replied, " that she couldn't pray in English and she was afraid the Lord couldn't understand Dutch."

A cockney who had heard of the ballad of " Robin Adair," asked a friend if he had heard " Robin had hair," who not wishing to appear ignorant, answered, " Why to be sure I have, who the deuce said he was bald ? "

" O, mother," said a very little child, " Mr. S. does love aunt Lucy. He sits by her, he whispers to her, he hugs Lucy." " Why, Edward," exclaimed his mother, " your aunt don't suffer that, does she ? " " Suffer it ! replied the child, " yes, mother, she loves it."

SUMMARY.

The philosophical editor of the " Vox Populi" informs us, that to pelt a man with eggs, unless they are rotten ones, is getting to be considered a most unpardonable waste of chickens.

Our neighbor proposed the annexed query :—Why is a lover popping the question, like a tailor running a hot goose over a suit of clothes ? We guessed it the first time. Because he is pressing a suit !

The Chicago American repudiates the idea that Illinois is favorable to slavery. The people of that State, says the American, generally, almost wholly, are as much opposed to the existence of slavery, as the inhabitants of any other section of the Union.

It is a source of extreme gratification, while so many of the States of the Union are so deeply involved in debt, that 'little Delaware' is not only without debt, but has an actual surplus of half a million in the Treasury.

The Girard fund for the support of the new Orphan College in Philadelphia, after its completion, amounts to about \$2 000 000, of which \$605 000 is in the United States Bank stock and \$1 222 000 in Pennsylvania State scrip. As the bank stock is no doubt lost, if the State should repudiate her debt, the fund will be reduced to about \$100,000.

The remaining effects of the celebrated Brandon Bank were recently sold at a sheriff's sale (says the Mississippian,) for fifty dollars. There is afloat somewhere, some millions of its bills, which can be had at a great reduction from their face.

During the last five years, 2464 fires occurred in London, of which 350 were occasioned by defective fireplaces, and 368 by candles setting fire to bed and window curtains.

There have been one hundred and forty-two applications for divorce to the present Legislature of Alabama. The Eutaw Whig hopes the parties will all be divorced, because the practice of binding people to live together after they are dissatisfied, is anti-republican.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature so to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as to limit the State debt to ten million of dollars, except so much as may be necessary to pay the interest on debts already contracted.

The Governor of Cuba, it appears, intends to pay the former owner of the Amistad negroes for his loss, and deduct the amount from seventy-nine thousand which the Spanish Government has to pay to the United States.

An individual sometime ago, published a statement in a German paper, the result of his own observations for two years—that of six hundred individuals who were in the habit of visiting gambling houses, he states that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than one hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers or robbers on the highway.

The orders from the Spanish government to sell the church property in Cuba, and to reduce the incomes of the priests, is regarded as a death blow to Catholicism in that Island.

The counsel for the Commonwealth, in a recent seduction case in New York, averred that no man could wear pantaloons opening in front longitudinally without having sinister designs against the fair sex.

Gov. of Wisconsin, and Gov. Chambers of Iowa, in their messages to the Territorial Legislatures, both urge their admission into the Union. Both also press as a new reason the renewed interest they are to have in the public domain under the distribution act.

The Virginia Penitentiary is reported as being in a very thriving and prosperous condition. It has nearly two hundred prisoners, and their earnings last year amounted to about twenty two thousand dollars.

Out of a population of 17,000,000 people in the United States, about 2,500,000 only are professing Christians.

Bernard Castelli, a Roman Catholic priest, who some time since addressed a letter to Hon. Daniel Webster, stating that the Bishop of Detroit had been called to Rome and imprisoned, has recently published another letter in which he says that his former statement was in no respect true, but was dictated merely by human passion.

Every pew has been sold in the new Unitarian meeting-house in old Concord. The premium money amounted to \$1,178.

It is stated, that a woman, in a town not far from Portsmouth (N. H.) who had been ill-used by her husband, on finding him enjoying the comforts of a sound sleep, quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes, and while he was in that defenceless situation, gave him a sound thrashing !

The " Marquis" truly remarked :—never trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell her aunt Hannah, and aunt Hannah will impart it as a profound secret to every one of her female acquaintances.

If it is dangerous to speak of ourselves, it is much more so to take freedom with other people. A jest may tickle many, but if it hurts one, the resentment that follows it may do you more injury than the reputation service.

Every fool knows how often he has been a rogue, but every rogue does not know how often he has been a fool.

A clock is a most modest article, it always covers its face with its hands.

There's an old maid out west, it is stated in a paper, who always looks so infernal sour, that the very pigs squeal whenever they see her.

There are about one hundred vessels in the oyster trade between the Chesapeake Bay and the city of New York—each vessel making about four trips in the season, and carrying from one hundred thousand to two thousand five hundred bushels per trip.

How often we see persons far more attentive to the concerns of their neighbors than their own, and prying into their affairs for the worst of purposes.

Thirty-four persons died during the last year in Newport, (R. I.) whose average ages amounted to more than eighty years.

Railroad Notice.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

THE petition of the undersigned, respectfully prays that they and their associates may be incorporated under the authority of the Commonwealth, with authority to lay out and construct a Rail Road, with one or more tracts, from a point in the town of Quincy to a point in the city of Boston; and have accordingly procured the survey of three routes; the plan and profiles of which are herewith submitted, and they ask liberty to adopt either of the three routes or any combination of them, with the usual variations from either of them which have been granted to others in like cases.

The first route may be called the middle route, and is described as follows, viz.—Beginning in Quincy, near the junction of the Quincy Turnpike with the old Boston Road; thence northwesterly, passing near President Adams's homestead, and through a swamp to the east side of hill opposite the angle in said Turnpike; thence more westerly passing about one-fifth of a mile west of the old Billings house, to a point on the marsh, about one-fourth of a mile south of Neponset River; thence more northerly, crossing said River about one-third of a mile above Neponset Bridge; thence crossing said Turnpike south of the Engine House, and passing easterly of Neponset village to Leed's neck; thence more westerly, crossing Tilston's Mill Stream and Preston's Pic Nic Grove, to a point west of Daniel Withington's house; thence through the Commercial Point road between the dwelling house of James Robinson and the store house of John Pierce; thence through Dorchester Bay, near the Mill Pond to the Savin Hill road, near Leed's house; thence easterly of Holbrook's house, and passing the Mount Washington road, east of Vinton's house, to a point near Feltor's Distillery, or to a point near the westerly end of Dunham's Ropewalk; thence from one of the last named points, through the village of South Boston, to the wharf of the Boston Wharf Company, or to a point near the Free Bridge—the route through said village of South Boston, to be located to the acceptance and approval of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston.

The second route is called the Western Route, and begins at the same place in Quincy; thence being the same as the first described route to a point on the marsh, about one-fourth of a mile south of Neponset River; thence curving westerly, crossing said River about 250 feet above the first described route to Neponset Village, passing a little south of the meeting of the said village; thence northerly in nearly a straight line, crossing said Turnpike, Tilston's Mill Stream and the Mill Road, and uniting with the first described route near Daniel Withington's house; thence in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

The third route is called the Eastern Route, having the same beginning with the first and second described routes; thence to the point opposite to the angle in the said Turnpike, being the same as the first and second described routes; from thence northwesterly by a straight line, passing a little west of Glover's house, and crossing said Turnpike near the new house of John Lucas, and crossing said River about 400 feet below Neponset Bridge, and uniting with the first described line near Leed's neck; thence same as the first described line, to a point near Daniel Withington's house; thence diverging easterly from the first described line and running nearly parallel with it, and not more in any place than 40 rods easterly therefrom, to a point about 100 rods southerly to Felton's Distillery; thence same as the first described route to its termination in South Boston.

Also—that a Branch Rail Road may be laid out and constructed from the terminus in Quincy, through the village of Quincy; thence westerly through the valley to or near the Wigham Quarry, or by near the line surveyed by U. A. Boyden, February 22, 1841.

Also—that a lateral track may be laid out and constructed, beginning at a point near Neponset River on its southerly side, thence westerly to the Quincy Granite Railway, a distance of about 200 rods.

The route of the first mentioned branch through Quincy village to the line surveyed by the said Boyden, and the route of the lateral track to unite with the Quincy Granite Railway, to be located to the acceptance and approbation of the Selectmen of the Town of Quincy.

And that they may be allowed to have such capital in Real and Personal Estate, as may be deemed necessary for the above objects, and may have the privilege and be subjected to the duties and liabilities of Rail Road Corporations in this Commonwealth.

THOMAS GREENLEAF,
ELLIS GRAY LORING,
FRANCIS JACKSON.

In SENATE, Jan. 18, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition to this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerk of the Quincy Granite Bridge Corporation, the Clerk of the Neponset Bridge Corporation, the Clerk of the Quincy Granite Railway, the Mayor of the City of Boston, the Town Clerks of the Towns of Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton and Quincy, fourteen days at least before the fourth day of February next, and cause the same to be published three times in the Daily Advertiser, a paper published in Quincy, seven days at least before the fourth day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 18, 1842.

Concurrent.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest :
CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.
Jan. 22.

2w
A. S. MARSH.

Milton, Oct. 9. if

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning, over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 6.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

ment of Fall and Winter Goods.

recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to sell as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the

CLOTHES, for Frock and Over-Coats. ROADCLOTHES—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

qualities and colors, for Pants.

Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTMENTS.

For Cloth CAPS.

Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

INES and SAXONIES.

HAWLS.

GS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

TO SILK, Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

PRINCE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS.

CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA

Quincy, Dec. 4.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF
enable Fall and Winter Goods.

IGHTS & CALROW,
S, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Elm and Hanover-Streets, Boston.

ment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, & cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in certifying that we have gathered our former good customers out of from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in wing articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

perfume Medium and Low Priced

WAVED, WATERED,
BLUE, and FANCY BEAVERS,

DIAMOND,

perfume Medium and Low Priced

BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,

year.

perfume Medium and Low Priced

BLUE, FANCY PLAID,
DRAB, OXFORD, and DIAMOND,

COMMON CASSIMERES,

and warranted to fit.

perfume Medium and Low Priced

CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,

Brocade, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,

and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

ES, PELLOTS, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS

SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS AND VESTS.

made of new Stock and Timmings, cut in the neatest and most fash-

ful to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

KEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAWATTS,

CHEFS, CRAWAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

by the dozen or single pair.

IMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

aving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description

made at twelve hours notice.

the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will en-

ter a continuance of the same.

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and Seasonable Goods.

ast received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock

te assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the

Color BROADCLOTHS, English and American PRINTS.

GS and PLAIDS, Beaver, MoleSkin, and Alpachon COATINGS.

ANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufacturers.

Twisted and Plain HORSE BLANKETS.

and Comforters : Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves ; Shawls,

and German Couch Canvas, a new and superior article, with many

Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own

as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them.

Boston, November 13.

•

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House,

School Street, having just received an entire new

assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of English and American PILOT CLOTHS.

ANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufacturers.

Twisted and Plain HORSE BLANKETS.

and Comforters : Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves ; Shawls,

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

own reflections,' and she half blushed as she looked archly at him.

'And pleasant they will be,' said Norman, as she passed him to leave the room.

Night waned, but the dancers in the flower-decked hall wearied not. Ella Germaine looked transcendently beautiful in her dress of pale pink with her bright hair wreathed with moss roses and the emeralds here and there flashing through. She was dancing with Norman for the first time, although her eye had been often directed towards him, through the evening. She had noticed his quiet but marked attention to Florence—his care that she should have the most distinguished in the room for partners, and the blush and look of modest happiness upon the fair face of the orphan. She saw that Mrs. Stuart introduced her with a look of pride and fondness to her own personal friends, and the drop of bitterness mingled with the sweet waters in the golden chalice. Proud was her air, as she, the acknowledged belle, received the homage offered at her shrine. Deleval and Ingraham had both sought her hand in the dance, and though the many bent the knee, yet the coveted attention of Norman had not been offered. Now she was standing by his side in the dance, and with a heart filled with envy towards Florence.

'I am somewhat surprised at your mother's attention to Miss Irvine,' said she, in her blandest tone. 'She is a great dissembler, and despite her sweet manners she is far from amiable. Mrs. Howard and Catharine, from some old friendship, try to introduce her into their own set, but it will not do—Mrs. Howard gives her a salary, but she cannot afford to dress as she does—she must have run in debt for those pearls and her bouquet, and she has diptile the air of a dependant.'

Norman's eye flashed, and his cheeks burned with indignation as she spoke, but by a powerful effort he restrained the bitter words that were hovering on his lips.

'I am aware that extravagance is the besetting sin of most young ladies in fashionable life,' was his calm reply, but with a look that sent the crimson to her cheek and brow, and he did not again address her.

The festival was over, and Kate Howard and Florence again in their chamber. Florence wearied as she was with the revelry, yet pressing the withered flowers that had told her such a beautiful and blessed tale, between the leaves of a book to preserve them, with the heart's happiness pictured upon her sweet face, now somewhat pale from fatigue. Kate had thrown aside the pearls with which her dark hair has been bound, and with a melancholy look seldom seen upon her bright countenance, sat gazing into the fire.

'Why that cloud upon thy brow, my own Kate?' asked Florence, as she cast her arms around her. You are not wont to be sad. What in tears! Why Kate!

'I believe I am a foolish girl,' replied Kate with tears and smiles contending for the mastery upon her April face. 'There, do not look so amazed—Kate is herself again! and wearied enough to seek

"Nature's sweet restorer,
Balmy sleep.'

Florence saw that Kate was unwilling to tell her the cause of her unwonted emotion, and she had too much delicacy, although she partly divined the cause, to press her confidence.

Two months went by, and Deleval was paying quiet but unrepressed attention to Kate Howard, and Ingraham flirting with Ella Germaine, whilst Aline Mounton's cheek grew paler and paler, and the smile had fled from her face. The engagement of Norman was the topic of the day, and Ella Germaine read in the curl of his lip, his estimation of her. How gladly would she have recalled her words!

'Who are to be your bridesmaids, my dear Florence?' asked Mrs. Mackenzie, as they were in Mrs. Howard's pretty sitting room a day or two before the wedding.

'Kate and Aline Mounton? They are the only two personal friends I have. Aline is so changed in character, that from despising her I have learned to love her.'

'Poor Ella!' said Mrs. Mackenzie, laughing, as she will envy her when she knows Aline is to stand with Ingraham.

It was the bridal night of Florence Irvine, and beautiful was the pale bride as she stood beside him to whom she was to cling through changing years. A few solemn words, the rite was over and Norman led his young wife to receive the blessing of his stately mother.

Friends gathered around, each put up a prayer, that life might to them be cloudless and fair.

Kate Howard was standing aside with Deleval when she was told that the ring from the bridal cake had been drawn by her. A bright and beautiful blush stained her cheek, and her eye was not raised as she tried to parry the jests of her laughing companions. Awhile after she stole from the room into one where Ellen Lesmore and Mrs. Howard's two little girls were amusing themselves. Mrs. Mackenzie whispered a word to Deleval, and leaving the gay company he sought her there. Long and earnestly they spoke, and then Kate, half-laughing, half-blushing, withdrew the hand he held, and said,

'There, I have listened to professions enough for one night. I hold you absolved from all vows for the present—so let us join the company or they will send a deputation to us.'

Mrs. Mackenzie smiled as they entered, and a short time after whispered Kate—'Well my dear, I see you have been a good child and taken compassion upon poor Deleval, and as reward I will tell you a bit of a secret. What do you say to his being the rich Ingraham, *incog.*'

'Ingraham! impossible!' answered the amazed girl—'then who is he?' pointing to him who had been introduced as such.

'No less a personage than my merry cousin Vincent. So despite your very chivalric intention of living upon love in a cottage, you

must be content with both town and country houses. Stand forth, fair gentlemen and answer for all these high crimes and misdemeanors.'

'Since you have proved that a lady can keep a secret,' said the supposed Deleval, 'I will only say that overhearing a conversation the first day of my arrival not very complimentary to my vanity, and knowing that I was so changed in my appearance that none would recognize me, I determined to pass myself off for some wight until I could find one who would take me for better or worse, considering me poor in goods and chattels. I am indebted to that conversation for much happiness, for I saw there the unveiling of characters that would otherwise have defied my scrutiny. Vincent Mackenzie, my early friend, was also a stranger here—and with his aid and my cousin's we have contrived a very pretty denouement. I shall now resume my character, and play the real Simon Pure.'

Aline Mounton blushed deeply as she told him how ashamed she was of the part she had borne in it. But Ella! how had her fairy fabric been thrown to the dust. Vincent Mackenzie was in reality poor, and with pride, bitterness and envy straining over her heart, she turned from him and gave her smiles to one, who, though inferior in every respect, wielded a golden wand.

'So be it!' laughed Vincent, and he turned to Aline with a feeling that she at least—the world had not spoiled. Her cheeks wore a brighter tinge than it had for many a day, and a smile once more broke over the pale face.'

'The firm of Mounton & Germaine failed to a large amount,' exclaimed Norman one morning soon after his marriage, as he was poring over the newspaper, and Mr. Mounton found dead in his bed!' he added, starting up in horror. 'Poor Aline! my dear Florence, what will become of her?'

'Let us go to her immediately,' Norman, surely she must need comfort, and offer her a home with us.'

'Tis like your own dear self,' said the husband, and they went on their mission of mercy.

Terrible was the grief of Aline, and a long illness succeeded the shock—but kind friends ministered to her, and when a few months had gone by, Vincent Mackenzie claimed her as his bride. Purified in her heart was she, and beside their humble hearth there was as much happiness as in the more splendid homes of her friends where she was ever welcome.

It was a cold winter day, and a servant entered Mrs. Stuart's drawing-room, and told her there was a strange young woman, wishing to see her in the breakfast parlor. Florence went down and recognized in the emaciated, faded being before her, upon whose once beautiful face consumption had stamped its seal, the proud and haughty Ella Germaine, who two years before had eloped with a forigner.

'I come to you for assistance,' Mrs. Stuart. My husband is dead, and two years of sorrow and ill usage have crushed me to the earth—I am dying, and to you whom I once looked down upon, I come in my hour of need. My father's doors are shut against me, and I have none to whom to apply.'

Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, a young man beloved in town, has abandoned also, this nefarious traffic. Let him be remembered by the friends of temperance.

Mr. Brown, we are informed, has closed up this branch of his business, and, 'don't keep the article.'

Others we understand are about doing likewise.

May temperance principles, guided by moral suasion, triumph in every quarter of our town.

From these facts we see that a change is working gloriously for temperance. Let the law of human kindness be the only weapon used, in persuading men from making a daily use of intoxicating drinks, and reform and happiness shall perch upon our banners.

But we all have a work to perform. Each individual must be a 'working man,' and go forth strong in the righteous cause of human happiness. Each must be a moving mass of life, that, when he associates with the unprofessing and indifferent, he may, as a central coal of fire, impart life and heat all around him. Each must collect, and mutually sustain and enliven one another, till the whole community shall be redeemed from the degrading thralldom of spirit drinking, and be translated into the healthful, peaceful kingdom, of temperance, virtue and happiness.

'Sons and daughters of the pilgrims,
Who of noble birth are proud,
Lo! the glorious cause of Temperance
For exertion call aloud:

While the monster still within the land is found.

See! the loathsome drunkard reeling!
Hark! the cries of weeping friends!
Hear the mother, children pleading,
Heaven relief would quickly send.

O thou great and mighty Savior,
Speed thee on the glorious day,
When the powerful arch deceiver,
Shall no more his wrath display.—

Then our cause shall gain a UNIVERSAL SWAY!

—TEMPERANCE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DR. JEWETT, THE TEMPERANCE AGENT.

This man is an able advocate of temperance principles, and has done much good in laboring in this town on that subject. That he has done some evil as well as good seems apparent from the present state of affairs among us. Now, not wishing to extenuate, nor set down in mitigation, I wish to just give him a small lesson on 'moral suasion,' that, like quick medicine, if it does him no good can certainly do him no harm.

Much excitement prevails here in consequence of an article from the Dr. pen, on Quincy, in the last 'Temperance Union.' Our worthy young landlord of the 'Hancock House,' is spoken of very disrespectfully in that print. His conscience is represented as being either ground under the toddy stick, or pickled in rum. Now, this is shameful—no matter who said it, thought it, or wrote it. If the angel Gabriel had penned those lines, knowing as I think I do, Mr. George H. French, I should consider them uncalled for, and out of order. Let the Dr. show his license for this attack upon Mr. French, and justify himself upon the principles of temperance as held by the Washingtonians in this town!

But the Dr. is condemned by his own maxims. Yes, 'Physician heal thyself.' In looking over the 'Temperance Almanac,' published by the society of which he is an agent, I find the following advice.

'In your addresses, avoid all personal attacks.' And, again, 'convince by persuasion instead of violence.'

I know it is hard for doctors to be made to swallow their own pills, but Dr. Jewett must take this. I presume it may occasion a little *nausea*, but then, it will learn him better next time. Speak respectfully Dr. of those you would reform, and your labors will be blest more abundantly than they have been heretofore. You are like some cows that I have heard of who after giving a good pail full of milk, kick it all over. Be a little cautious for the future and don't let your dogmatic powers drive you mad.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a Rail Road to be laid over the Marshes and across some small Creeks and basins of water as above designated, if any such road be necessary, would be less expensive both in construction and damages, than either of the routes proposed, and without adding much, if any thing, to its length.

Resolved, That our Representative be instructed to use their utmost endeavors to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity to our Town as must be the location of any Rail Road through it; and if that cannot be prevented, to diminish this calamity as far as possible, by confining the location to the route herein designated.

Mr. French must understand that the Temperance

In Town Meeting, February 2d, 1842.

Voted—To accept the above Resolutions.
A true copy from Dorchester records.
Attest: THOMAS J. TOLMAN, Town Clerk.
Dorchester, Feb. 3d, 1842.

Mr. GREEN—Above is a copy of the proceedings of the Town of Dorchester, on the subject of the petition of Thomas Greenleaf and others. Besides the action of the town, many individuals are pledged to use every laudable means in their power to oppose the construction of the proposed Rail Road. Now, Mr. Editor, for one, I wish seriously to know, why in the name of common sense, the citizens of Quincy are in favor of the most uncalled for project ever started by speculating—selfish man. Do they—does Thomas Greenleaf and Francis Jackson, in their grasp after riches, wish, at the expense of thousands, to fill their own pockets? Nature, with her accustomed liberality, has wisely and amply provided facilities for transporting granite from Quincy to Boston, and to all other markets. What better, or more durable communication can be had than the Neponset or the wide Atlantic? And by using these, no thriving village will be destroyed—no enterprising mechanics ruined—no beautiful gardens and farms made desolate, and no public or private interests most seriously affected. Look, sir, at the rapid growth of Neponset Village, through which this contemplated road is to run—the citizens of which are as enterprising and active as can be found, many of whom have invested their all either in trade, mechanics, manufactures or real estate—and all, are to be sacrificed under a ten thousand times worse for the public than the car of Juggernaut! Look at the interests, for instance, of the Public House of this place, kept by a most estimable citizen who has ever, as the public will aver, used every exertion, successfully too, as I believe, to merit the patronage and smiles of the public,—and must be subjected to a great loss of property and business for the exclusive purpose of making a few speculating rich men richer? It thus affects thousands! Ay, what said the Hon. Mr. Quincy in his address to the citizens of Quincy last season to awaken a Rail Road spirit? Was it the *public good* he wished to promote when he said that in passing Neponset Village he found considerable difficulty in passing in consequence of the large number of carriages and loaded teams that would hold up the project and aid in getting a Rail Road through from Boston to Quincy all this business would be secured at Quincy? In view of this enterprise then I say to every good citizen who is for the promotion and perpetuity of just rights and privileges—oppose this most nefarious project. Let those petitioners know by ocular demonstration that others have rights as well as they—that there is some other business carried on in this vicinity besides stone hammering—that if they prosecute to completion this enterprise they do it upon their own responsibility. Oppose, oppose, oppose, or rose, oppose the Neponset.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

RANDOM PENCILINGS.

BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1842.

The fifteenth lecture was by Barnum Field, Esq., teacher of the Franklin Grammar School, Boston. Subject—*English, or rather, American, Grammar.*

The lecturer spoke of his own experience as a teacher relative to the two systems, viz. English and American, or Mr. Murray's and Mr. Brown's. It was wholly in favor of the latter. He pointed out very lucidly the effects of the old system and showed its incongruities and absurdities.

Mr. F. has lectured, we understand, upon this subject in Boston and before the city authorities of Salem, and in several other places to good satisfaction.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 3d February, 1842.

Since my last, the greater part of the time of the House has been taken up in discussing the bill incorporating the Marine Camel Company at Nantucket, which I mentioned as having been already under consideration in the Senate. In the course of the debate, much talent has been exerted upon both sides of the House, and although the policy of granting acts of incorporation is neither a new subject nor in itself particularly interesting, it has upon this occasion been once more made the basis for an elaborate discussion. The leading gentlemen on the part of the opposition, Messrs. Thomas of Charlestown, Hinckley of Barnstable, and Allen of Northfield, have taken their usual stand, and have maintained it with steadfastness and ability, if not with success. The first named gentleman moved an amendment, the substance of which was that the persons incorporated should be made liable to pay the debts contracted by the Company from their private property to an unlimited extent. This involved the question of expediency of individual responsibility for corporate engagements, a question which is not new in the legislation of Massachusetts, but which nevertheless recurs almost every year.

There is in this idea of personal responsibility something which at first sight appears exceedingly reasonable. It does seem as if it would have the effect of remedying the great evil in all corporations, the indifference of the stockholders to the act of their agents, the embarrassment in which they become involved when the persons incorporated should be made liable to pay the debts contracted by the Company from their private property to an unlimited extent. This involved the question of expediency of individual responsibility for corporate engagements, a question which is not new in the legislation of Massachusetts, but which nevertheless recurs almost every year.

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The Rev. Mr. Knapp continues here still, attracting daily great audiences by his preaching. Rev. Mr. Kirk, a young Orthodox clergyman, is also attracting much attention by his pulpit eloquence.

In fact, the people in this city never were more awakened on the subject of religion than at the present moment. The same may be said with the temperance reform. The Washingtonians hold meetings about every evening in the week in different parts of the city, and converts are constantly coming in.

The members of our State Legislature formed themselves into a temperance society last evening, under favorable auspices. John Hawkins and others addressed the meeting with power and eloquence.

I refrain from saying anything about Legislative matters, as the subject is already in the hands of an able correspondent. I may speak in a future letter of the merits and standing of certain members of the Senate and House.

Business and prices are at a low ebb in Boston. It is also very sickly here at the present time. Some forty to fifty deaths occur weekly, a large proportion of them from inflammation of the chest. Mild winters are generally unfavorable to health.

Very truly yours,

John A. Green, Editor.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

It is with feelings of joy, that we are enabled to record the fact of the onward march of Temperance in this town. One after another is giving up the howl of intoxication, and taking the broad and sure stand of moral suasion from all alcoholic drinks as a *beverage*. Men engaged in the traffic are abandoning it, and are directing their minds to some more reputable branch of trade. The public will be agreeably surprised when they are informed that Capt. Frederic Hardwick Jr., has been induced to throw up the sale of spirituous and thus assist in strengthening the operations of the temperance people. Success attend him will be the prayer of the friends of humanity; and I trust they will show by their works that they appreciate his generosity in so doing. May the Lord bless him and his family for this noble stand!

Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, a young man beloved in town, has abandoned also, this nefarious traffic. Let him be remembered by the friends of temperance.

Mr. Brown, we are informed, has closed up this branch of his business, and, 'don't keep the article.'

Others we understand are about doing likewise.

May temperance principles, guided by moral suasion, triumph in every quarter of our town.

From these facts we see that a change is working gloriously for temperance. Let the law of human kindness be the only weapon used, in persuading men from making a daily use of intoxicating drinks, and reform and happiness shall perch upon our banners.

But we all have a work to perform. Each individual must be a 'working man,' and go forth strong in the righteous cause of human happiness. Each must be a moving mass of life, that, when he associates with the unprofessing and indifferent, he may, as a central coal of fire, impart life and heat all around him. Each must collect, and mutually sustain and enliven one another, till the whole community shall be redeemed from the degrading thralldom of spirit drinking, and be translated into the healthful, peaceful kingdom, of temperance, virtue and happiness.

Sons and daughters of the pilgrims,

Dr's remarks ; field is excused from attendance during the remainder of the session. I regret it on account of the reason assigned, the severe illness of his father whom I have always respected, as well on account of the void it will make in the House by his absence. Although politically he and I do not entirely agree, I am willing to say that in my opinion there is no member of the House who is more faithful in the performance of his public duties or more courteous in his private relations. He moreover serves a most important and beneficial purpose in the house, by frequently interposing a short but good natured remark when parties are getting excited and thus cooling down the temper of the body at moments when it threatens to rise too high. No persons are more needed in deliberative assemblies than those who combine with some natural humour a calm temperament and general good feelings. Yet Mr. Allen is a steady adherent to the party doctrines and carries them out with tenacity though without bitterness. His long services, comparatively to the rest of us in the House, give him also a degree of weight as well with his own political friends as with the whole body, which often prevents rash measures or checks the indiscreet zeal which young members fresh in their places are so fond of manifesting for the edification of their constituents.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

RANDOM PENCILLINGS.

BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1842.
I have a leisure hour this morning, and I believe I can better employ it than by writing to my friend, the Editor of the *Quincy Patriot*, a paper which I make bold to say, is well conducted as any weekly periodical in the old Bay State. Still, I see you get your share of anathemas and censures in common with the editorial fraternity ; but like a certain animal of the feline race, let them toss you which way they choose, you always slay upon your feet. As one of the guardians and conductors of the public press, let me urge you—"nothing extenuate or set down ought in malice"—but, at the same time, sacredly to *maintain* the palladium of our liberties—freedom of the press. Shirk not from your duty, speak out on all proper occasions, and an enlightened public will sustain you.

Our venerable Representative in Congress, stands this moment in the centre of a whirlpool, but Colossus-like, he stands and *will stand* unharmed amidst one of those noisy tempests peculiar to a southern atmosphere. But what is the head and front of his offence? Why on the 24th ult. he presented a petition from certain persons of Baverhill, Mass. praying (I believe) for a peaceful dissolution of the Union, and moved in reference to a select committee with instructions to report why the prayer of the petitioners should *not* be complied with. Had the petition been so referred with Mr. Adams as Chairman of this Committee, we the people, doubtless, would have been furnished with language of glowing eloquence and power, that the Union at all hazards must be preserved. The resolutions of censure, however, never will be passed by the House, and Mr. Adams will *still stand* before the American people the untutored champion for the right of petition.

Mr. Charles Dickens is now the 'lion' of the day here. This gentleman arrived in Boston about four days since, from the Briton from England. He has been in that country evidently connected with the press as reporter, etc., and is one of the best English writers living on polite literature. He has written extensively over the signature of Bog—the author of the *Pickwick Papers*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, and some dramatic pieces. He is but thirty years of age, handsome and of elegant manners; the same complimented is due to his wife who is with him.

The Rev. Mr. Knapp continues here still, extracting daily, great audiences by his preaching. Rev. Mr. Kirk, young Auditory, is also attracting much attention by his pulpit eloquence.

In fact, the people in this city never were more awakened on the subject of religion than at the present moment. The same may be said with the temperance reform. The Washington Club, meetings about every evening in the week in different parts of the city, and converts are constantly coming in.

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I refrain from saying any thing about Legislative matters, as the subject is already in the hands of an able correspondent. I may speak in a future letter of the talents and standing of certain members of the Senate and House.

Business and prices are at a low ebb in Boston. It is also very sickly here at the present time. Some forty to fifty deaths occur weekly, a large proportion of them from inflammation of the chest. Mild winters are generally unfavorable to health.

Very truly yours,

CONFESSOR OF COLT.

The trial of John C. Colt for the murder of Samuel Adams, at New York, has resulted in his conviction of the crime of willful murder. The counsel for the prisoner gave notice that they should carry the case to the Supreme Court, by a bill of exceptions, and time was accordingly granted for that purpose.

The annexed statement was offered by the counsel for the defense as a real confession from the culprit. It corroborates in most points the testimony given on the trial.

Samuel Adams called on Friday at my office, as near as I can recollect, between the hours of three and four o'clock. Whether he had any special object in view in coming at that time or not, I cannot say. When he entered the office I was sitting at my table as usual, and was at that time engaged in looking over a manuscript for a day or two days previous ; that is, I was reading over the entries and reconsidering the arithmetical calculations belonging to the entries, etc. Mr. Adams seated himself in a chair near to the table, and within arm's length of myself—so near that, had we both leaned our heads forward towards each other, I have no doubt but that they would have touched.

At once spoke of my account with him, which he had, at my request, handed to me some ten or twelve days before. I stated to him that his account was wrong, and sent to him a statement of my account as it stood in it on another piece of paper, and requested him to alter his account as I had it. He objected to this at first, saying that I did not understand printing. He, however, altered his figures as I read them from my account, as I made the if I was not right. After he had altered his figures, and on looking it over, he said that he was right at first, and made the remark that I meant to cheat him. [In the meantime we had both been figuring, on separate paper, parts of the account.] Mr. Adams followed word, till it came to blows. The words, "You lie," were passed, and several slight blows, and until I received a blow across my mouth and nose, which caused my nose slightly to bleed. I then knew that I felt like exerting myself to strong defence.

I believe I then struck him most violently with my fist. We grappled with each other, at this time and I found myself shoved to the wall, with my side and hip to the table. At this time he had his hand in my neck-handkerchief, twisting it so that I could scarcely breathe, and at the same time pressing me hard upon the wall and table. There was a hammer on the table, which I then seized and instantly struck him over the head.

At this time I think his hand was nearly in my face, and his face, I should think, was downward. I do not know how he got the hammer. The seizing of the hammer and the blow were instantaneous. I think this blow knocked his fist off, but will not be positive. At this time I only remember his twisting my neck-handkerchief so tight that it seemed to me as though I had lost all power of reason ; still I thought I was striking away with the hammer. Whether he attempted to get the hammer from me or not, I cannot say ; I

do not think he did. The first sense of thought was, it seems, as though his hand or something brushed from my neck downward. I cannot say that I had any sense or reflection till I heard a knock at the door. Yet there is a faint recollection still remaining that I shoved him off from me, and that he fell over ; but of this I cannot say. I heard the knock on the door. I was instantly startled, and am fully conscious of going and closing the key so as to lock it. I then sat down, for I felt very weak and sick. After sitting a few minutes, and seeing so much blood, I think I went and looked poor Adams, who breathed quite loud for several minutes, threw his arms out and was silent. I recollect at this time taking him by the hand, which seemed lifeless ; and a horrid thrill came over me that I had killed him.

About the time some noise startled me ; I felt agitated and frightened, and I thought I must go to the door to see if I had fastened it, and took the key and moved to the slide. I think I stood for a minute or two listening to hear if the affray had caused any alarm. I believe I then took a seat near the window. It was a cool, damp day, and the window had been closed all day except about six or eight inches at the top, which I let down when I first went to the office, and which remained down all the time I occupied it. I remained in the same seat, I should think, for at least an hour without moving, unless it was to draw the curtains of the window close, which were within reach. My custom had been to leave the curtain about one third drawn from the side of the window toward Broadway. The blood at this time was spreading over the floor. There was a great quantity, and I felt alarmed lest it should leak through into the apothecary's store. I tried to stop it by tying my handkerchief around his neck tight. This appeared to do no good. I then looked about the room for a piece of twine, and in a box which stood in the room, after partially pulling out some of the awning that was in it, I found a piece of cord, which I tied tight round his neck ; took my handkerchief off, and his stock too I think.

There was then, I discovered, so much blood, and the fear of its leaking through the floor, caused me to take a towel and gather with it all I could, and rinse it into the pail I had in the room. The pail was, I should think, at that time about one third full of water, and the blood filled it at least another third full. Previous to doing this I moved the body toward the box and pulled out part of the awning to rest it on, and covered it with the remainder. I never saw his face afterward.

After soaking up all the blood I could, which I did as still and hastily as possible, I took my seat again near the window, and began to think what was best to do. About this time some one knocked at the door, to which of course I paid no attention. My horrid situation remained from this time till dark, a silent space of time of still more horrid reflection.

At dusk of the evening, and at the same time some omnibus were passing, I carefully opened the door and went out as still as possible, and I thought unobserved. I crossed into the Park and went down from thence to the City Hotel, my purpose being to relate the circumstance to a brother who was staying at this house. I saw him in the front reading room engaged in conversation with two gentlemen. I spoke to him, a few words passed between us, and seeing that he was engaged, I altered my purpose and returned as far as the Park. I walked up and down the Park, thinking what was best to do. Many things I thought of, among others was to go to some magistrate, and relating the facts to him. Then the horrors of the excitement, a trial, public censure and false and foul reports that would be raised by the many who stand ready to make the best appear worse than the worst, for the sake of a paltry pittance gained to them in the publication of perverted truths and original false, foul, calumniating lies, all this, added to my then feelings, was more than could be borne. Besides, at this time, in addition to the blows given, there would be left the mark as evidence of a rope drawn tight round the neck, which looked too deliberate for any thing like death caused in an affray.

The Secretary of the United States Navy, has given instructions to the commanders of the several navy yards to supply the crews of the public vessels going on a cruise with the Bible, one copy to each mess. In this act, we trust, every friend of seamen and of the Bible, will rejoice.

The New Bedford Mercury, states, that at a late meeting of the citizens of that place, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the form of a charter for a city government which was accepted—and a committee appointed to call a town meeting, that the subject might be legally laid before the citizens.

At Cincinnati, recently, five hundred dollars damages were awarded to a woman for being bitten by a vicious dog.

The whole number of Banks in Maine now in operation is forty-two—with a capital of \$3,514,000. In 1838 the whole number was fifty-five—with a capital of \$5,458,750.

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Sent down for concurrence.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

Canal and Basin Notice.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE subscribers pray that your Honorable body would incorporate them as a Company for the purpose of constructing a Canal and Basin in the Town of Milton, to wit—The Canal to commence at two stakes on the marsh of Lewis Tucker, where it bounds on Gulliver's Creek and running three chains and twenty-five links, southerly through marsh of said Tucker to two stakes, thence running a little more southerly through land of Joseph Ewell and Thomas G. Vose, two chains and eighty-four links, and on in the same course one chain and fifteen links through marsh of Lemuel Gulliver's heirs and Jesse Vose's heirs to two stakes, the one at high water mark, and the other at thirty-five feet eastwardly from in said creek—then running more southerly nine chains and fifty links to two stakes—the one in said creek and the other on land of Josiah Babcock, Jr., passing through the marsh of Jeremiah T. Fenn, Josiah Babcock, Jr., and Josiah Babcock, and said creek.—The basin to be at the head of said Canal as above described, two chains and eighteen links in length and one chain and eighty-seven links in width, as now staked out on marsh of Ebenezer Pope and Josiah Babcock, Jr.—with the privilege of taking marsh six rods wide around said basin for wharves, and two rods wide on the west side of said Canal, and two rods wide on the west side of said Creek, from said Canal to the river, passing over the marsh of the heirs of Asaph Churchill and marsh of Benjamin F. Dudley and marsh of John Willes, for a tow-path—agreeable to a plan to be placed on the files herewith.

B. F. DUDLEY, and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, Jan. 29, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered.—That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of the Town of Milton, and on all persons owning or representing any lands through which the proposed Canal is to pass, ten days at least before the fourteenth day of February next, and cause the same to be twice published in the *Quincy Patriot*, a paper printed in Quincy, and three times in the *Daily Advertiser*, a paper printed in Boston, three days at least, before the fourteenth day of February, that all persons interested, may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 29, 1842.

Concurred.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest—

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

Feb. 5. 3w

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

SETH BONNEY,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, carpenter, an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Seth Bonney, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and to no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Seth Bonney, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of February instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the subject of granting the said debtor his discharge for the payment of any other business that may be legally required ; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

* Weymouth, Feb. 5. 2w

Fisher A. Kingsbury, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Weymouth Mass.,

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the District Court, for the District of Massachusetts.

Weymouth, Feb. 5. if

Notice

IS hereby given, that all interest of Mr. John P. Rowe, in and under the lease of the Quarry in Milton, formerly leased to him by Hon. Josiah Quincy, and lying between the Quarries worked by Mr. Beck and Mr. Babcock, ceased on the 22d January last. All persons are forbidden to remove any stone from the said premises, (whether quarried or not,) without permission of one of the subscribers, and all persons are cautioned against making any contract with relation to said Quarry or any of the stone heretofore quarried there and now on or about the premises, or any of the tools and implements heretofore used there, except with one of the subscribers.

MORRIS KELLEY,

A. C. SANBORN & Co.

Feb. 5. 3w

House to Let.

PART of the House occupied by the subscriber, will be let, and possession given the first of April. This House is pleasantly and centrally situated, contains eight rooms, a beautiful view of Boston Harbor, and would make a delightful residence either for the man of leisure or of business. Inquire of THOMAS DRAKE. Quincy, Jan. 22. if

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 29, 1842.

Concurred.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest—

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

Feb. 5. 2w

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square, (Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

ONE half of the House owned by the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the Hancock Lot, (so called,) and possession given the first of April next.

EBENEZER UNDERWOOD.

Quincy, Jan. 29. if

To be Let.

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square,

(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

ONE half of the House owned by the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the Hancock Lot, (so called,) and possession given the first of April next.

EBENEZER UNDERWOOD.

Quincy, Jan. 29. if

George Savil,

DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 19, Cambridge Street.

Boston, Oct. 16. 6m

Grist Mill to Let.

THE subscriber has just completed a Grist Mill, on Adams Street, in Braintree, thirty feet by fifty, on the ground, three stories high, with two runs of stones, and suited for other business if wanted. The mill is in complete order, situated about one mile from the tide water, is very convenient, and calculated to do a good business. To let for one or more years, on shares.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH.

Braintree, Jan. 15. if

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last Will and testament of

ANTHONY G. HANNA,

late of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, shoemaker, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to the said Executrix.

EMILY HANNA, Executrix.

Randolph, Jan. 29. 3w

Copartnership.

<p

QUINCY PATRIOT.

watchman to forsake his post for an instant. In this dilemma, recourse was had to an inventive wag, who was an intimate friend of the parties, and who happened to board on the very next corner of the street. He readily undertook to bring the affair to a favorable issue—told his friend to have a carriage near at hand, and convey intelligence to the lady to hold herself in readiness at two o'clock on the ensuing morning.

Everything went on well—the lady received the note, and the lover a duplicate key of the front door. How his wagging friend was about to act, he knew not, as his proceedings had been kept secret; but during that day the wag had in fact been collecting a vast amount of broken crockery, glass and earthenware—botles brought a high premium and cracked plates were worth their weight in gold; old cellars and barnyards were thoroughly ransacked, and the servants and scullions were mystified. One o'clock came, and so did the lover, but up the street and down the street there was naught to be seen. Two o'clock, said the "old South," and so did Park street, but yet no signs of the wag—no signs of the *ruse*; the lover began to think himself nicely hoaxed; when lo! there came an awful crash, as if a special earthquake had been sent to shake every window and the tea and dinner sets in the bargain, out of some particular house. Up flew sashes—out popped night caps—off went the watchmen's rattles and away they went themselves, and above all, out rushed the old man's watch in a high state of excitement. The moment was seized, and in less time than we take to relate it, the carriage with the lovers, was whirling off towards the Providence road. And there stood the cause of all this hubbub, enconced behind the window curtain of his own attic, laughing till the tears trickled down his face at the ludicrous tableau of broken dishes, delated watchmen, and half dressed and astonished lookers on beneath him. The married pair live happily together—they are domiciled in the old man's house.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Washington's Birthday, in Quincy.

For several years, the last Tuesday in February has been assigned by the friends of temperance, throughout the world, as a day for holding simultaneous meetings. This year, the day falling on the 22d, the birthday of Washington, together with the unexpected success which has attended the temperance operations, will cause in the United States a more general observance of the day than heretofore.

Arrangements are making in this town to hold public meetings on that day in the Unitarian Church, at one o'clock, and in the Universalist Church, at half past six o'clock in the afternoon. All the clergymen in town have been invited to take a part in the exercises of these meetings, and are expected to address their fellow citizens, on the important subject of temperance.

There will also be a social meeting in the Town Hall, during the intermission between the public meetings, where will be provided with the assistance of the *Ladies* suitable refreshments, and which will be enlivened by speeches, songs and sentiments adapted to the occasion.

The children in town, who feel disposed to

"Pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate,"

will, with the consent of their parents, be assembled at some place, (to be hereafter designated,) and proceed to the meeting to be held at one o'clock, for whom places will be assigned in the Church; at the close of the exercises they will march to the School-room of the Centre District, where suitable refreshment will be provided, and some gentlemen address them, some temperance songs will be sung, and then they will be dismissed.

In addition to the several clergymen of the town, it is expected that the several meetings will be addressed by persons from abroad, and that the addresses will be interspersed with appropriate singing and other exercises.

As the Town Hall will accommodate but a limited number, those persons who may wish to unite in the social meetings, are requested to make early application for tickets, the price of which will be twenty-five cents, and may be had of either of the following gentlemen after Monday next—Elisha Marsh, Jabez Sumner, Justin Spear, John Gregory, Caleb Gill, Jr., Charles A. Cummings and George Newcomb.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 10th February, 1842.

Mr. Kinnicut, the Speaker of the House, has been quite unwell for several days. During the last week, he relied upon the aid which he could gain by calling gentlemen of the House to take his place a day at a time, but finding that this plan gave him no opportunity to recruit his exhausted strength, he decided on Monday to go home for a short time and try what the air of the country would do for him. This made necessary the choice of a Speaker, *pro tempore*, on the succeeding day. Upon the second ballot, Mr. Valley of Roxbury, was the successful candidate by a large majority over all others. He is familiar with the forms of the House and skilful in the despatch of business, so that I doubt not he will fully supply the absence of the regular officer. But Mr. Kinnicut is so amiable and so gentlemanly an individual apart from his official position, that I regret the existence of any cause, much more so unpleasant a one, that removes him even temporarily from the scene of his labors.

You will have seen before this time, I think, that the Joint Committee raised to consider the petitions

respecting the Intermarriage of the colors have reported a bill to repeal the existing laws which prohibit the same, and that this bill passed through the Senate at once and has come down to the House. The vote upon its final passage in the Senate is indicative of the progress of enlightened opinion in a civilized community. When this subject was first started, a great many people thought if the law should be repealed that there was to be an immediate amalgamation of the colors in Massachusetts, and that no children would be seen hereafter who had not some shade of the Indian or mulatto in their skins. A little reflection has satisfied them that what has not happened in the rest of New England where there is no prohibition, is not a whit more likely to happen here if we repeat it. Formerly, there was some timidity in certain quarters lest we should offend our noble and worshipful brethren of the South by considering negroes as human beings, who ought not to be prostituted to white men in the manner which those persons generally adopt, and by repealing a system which tends directly to encourage that prostitution. Now, we are beginning to remember that these laws are the last remnant of the slave code of the State which ought to have been abolished at the same moment that the adoption of the bill of rights struck the chains from the hands of every slave within her limits. It is not yet certain what the fate of the measure will be in the popular branch, but judging from the large majority by which it was sustained in the Senate, it is probable that it will pass and thus remove one bone of contention which will otherwise remain just so long as until the time that it does pass.

The two Houses have been actively engaged in disposing of various matters of local interest since my last, none of which appear to affect your readers particularly. In the lower branch, one subject has been discussed which may deserve a passing remark.

Mr. Thomas of Worcester, some time since, reported a number of resolutions with a preamble, upon the doctrine which has lately been current in some sections of the country, that a State may constitute itself the judge of the validity of obligations which it has voluntarily entered into. This has led to the adoption of measures of repudiation, as it is called, of debts in certain cases, which it was the purpose of the resolutions to censure. These were drawn with some strength but perhaps in a little too ambitious a style for the purpose intended to be served. If such resolutions were calculated to answer any useful end at all, it must be because they were designed to express the general determination of our whole community to adhere to the ancient principles of public faith which have been current in all civilized nations as the only firm foundations of national polity. Unfortunately those which were reported were drawn in rather more of a boasting strain than entirely suited the fancy of the minority of the House, very naturally always on the alert to find fault with the acts of the majority. They objected most particularly to the censure of other States contained in the preamble, and Mr. Thomas of Charlestown even went so far as to advance an argument in palliation of the conduct of the State of Mississippi respecting her bonds. In this I do not believe that he was at all representing the feelings of the great majority of the opposition members, who however unwilling they might be to censure other States, seemed as little disposed to justify them. But no one who has ever been in any legislative assembly can have failed to observe how very easily opposition begets opposition until persons who began by entertaining the smallest possible difference of sentiment find themselves gradually drawn into the most diametrically opposite situations. The debate had not proceeded far before it became plain that the question of adopting these resolutions was about to be made a party question, and that a considerable number of members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives were likely to record their votes against a censure of repudiation, thereby appearing to the world inclined to justify it. This result was to be deprecated by all reflecting men on account of the effect it might be likely to have abroad where the circumstances could not be fully understood. For it might give rise to an unjust inference that a large portion of a numerous party, which threatens at every annual election to carry this State, is even now prepared to listen to doctrines destructive of all confidence in its obligations.

There were some members of the House who reflecting upon this state of things were desirous of interposing in time to prevent it. Mr. Adams of Boston

undertook to make an appeal to the members of both parties and bring them back to common ground. To this end he offered an amendment which erased from the preamble the words against which most exception had been taken. This was a measure of conciliation which struck in with the sense of all the moderate portion of both sides. But it was not met at once as it should have been by any of the leading members of the opposition. Mr. Boutwell of Groton, who had originally moved to strike out the whole of the Preamble and the two last resolutions, would consent to accept the offer only so far as it related to the Preamble, and insisted upon trying the sense of the House as to the resolutions. The consequence was that the golden moment flew by, the ardent whigs took advantage of the error to rally their doubting members, and insisted upon their swallowing the whole. Mr. Boutwell himself was ultimately obliged to vote for the whole notwithstanding his objections, in consequence of his hesitation, but more than seventy of his political friends refused to do it and actually recorded their resolutions in opposition to the third reading of the resolutions. Of these a considerable number afterwards signified in private their disposition to have voted in favor of them had the concession first proposed been made. But there is no calculating in public bodies the extremes to which party feeling will lead men. And those who do not happen to entertain much of it are too apt to be regarded with suspicion as would be traitors, instead of inspiring the confidence which impartiality should earn for them. Lucky is it for all, when feelings and passions of the kind alluded to can evaporate and spend themselves in the discussion of a few declaratory resolutions and an objectionable preamble.

There is a project of a very early adjournment of the Legislature with a view to another session in May. This is done with reference to adjusting the Congressional Districts to the new apportionment of Representation, according to the last census, which may be adopted whenever the National Legislature shall

think proper to act upon any thing. It is not safe however to suppose that this will be very soon, or

even in time for the usual length of a winter session of the Legislature of this State. It is supposed that it will be acted upon by the month of May, although that is very uncertain. The state of things at Washington is calculated to make all sober persons grieve throughout the Union. And it may well be doubted whether any useful purpose can be served by keeping together a body of men who can agree in no single measure intended to give the country any chance of relief. It is rather doubtful at present whether any rate of apportionment can secure a majority of voices in the House of Representatives of the Union. The question of the predominance of slavery and slaveholding interests meets us at every turn, but most particularly here. And the more we are disposed to look away from it, the more it will force itself before our observation. It is said that the ratio likely to be agreed upon is as high as 68,000 for each representative—which is probably intended to bear hard upon Massachusetts, which would lose by it a sixth part of the present representation and leave a great fraction. But as yet nothing definite has been done, nor is it clear when the matter will be settled so that the states may proceed to act upon it. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say what is best to be done. The members from the country find it much more convenient to continue here now than to come in the spring or summer when they are most of them otherwise engaged. It is not probable therefore that they will vote for an early adjournment with any idea of leaving business now unfinished to be done at some future day. And it is very certain that the matter already in preparation for the consideration of the two Houses is sufficient to keep them here for at least a month longer. If an extra session must be held, which now appears likely, it will be for the single purpose of arranging the Congressional Districts.

The House has spent two days in discussing the report of a Committee upon a private land claim, of some importance in respect to the magnitude of the sum involved, but of no sort of general interest. I do not therefore describe the debate.

RANDOM PENCILLINGS.

BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law of the United States, passed August 19, 1841, went into operation on Tuesday of last week. In this city about three hundred persons have already petitioned for its benefits, and the number is said to be large compared with the cities south of us. Many features of this act are similar to the insolvent law of Massachusetts, and the process of going through is much the same. It is said that the debtors to our Boston merchants will be released by the operation of this new law of *repudiation*, from legal liabilities to the amount of ten millions of dollars; as it virtually embraces all kinds of debts and with few exceptions any given amount.

The trial of Ex-President Adams before the House of Representatives at Washington, was not concluded by the last advices. His *patriotic* accusers have failed in their declaration, which I believe is the basis of all legal investigations. He combats his accusers by arguments, and if there were ten Richmonds in the field, he would conquer them all. His only weapon is truth, but where it touches it scorches like a firebrand.

Much anxiety is experienced here to learn the result, nothing doubting but what Mr. Adams is invulnerable from the attacks of southern bullies and will come out triumphant. Public sentiment here, independent of party considerations, is decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams' cause.

Boston, at the present moment, is comparatively quiet. The debate had not proceeded far before it became plain that the question of adopting these resolutions was about to be made a party question, and that a considerable number of members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives were likely to record their votes against a censure of repudiation, thereby appearing to the world inclined to justify it. This result was to be deprecated by all reflecting men on account of the effect it might be likely to have abroad where the circumstances could not be fully understood. For it might give rise to an unjust inference that a large portion of a numerous party, which threatens at every annual election to carry this State, is even now prepared to listen to doctrines destructive of all confidence in its obligations.

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The places of public amusement, just now are doing a good business. At the National Theatre, they have got up a new play called the *Earthquake*, which draws great numbers nightly by the novelty of its name and performance. The scene is in Egypt, and an *Earthquake* is really represented. *Pelby*, you know, is famous for getting up new plays, and producing to use a theatrical phrase "a great run." It is rumored that the Tremont Theatre is about to be sold, for the purpose of being converted into a place of public entertainment.

It is evident that the taste for the drama is on the decline, giving way to a reformed taste, that of listening to public lectures. I was surprised to witness with what attention an audience of over two thousand persons listens to the lectures of Dr. Walker on moral philosophy. It argues well for the growing intelligence of our community.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.
Original and Selected.

The "Marquis" remarked to us the other day, that he lately witnessed an illustration of the old saying, that "a nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool," in one of our streets, in this wise:—A poor man seeing a rich one ahead of him, ran with all his might for some fifty rods, for the purpose of getting a nod of recognition." After he had succeeded his appetite was appeased.

A bank report, recently made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, shows that the specie in the Bank of the United States on the 1st of December, 1841, was \$20 60; circulation notes, \$2,392,136 90; circulation post notes, \$326,383 34.

Capt. Moul, of the brig *Poulney*, of Baltimore, reports having fallen in with a piece of a wreck last July, which he took to be a part of the side of a steamboat, and believed it to be that of the ill-fated President.

The two branches of the New York Legislature have made choice of the following State officers:—Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller; Samuel Young, Secretary of State; George P. Barker, Attorney General; Thomas Farrington, Treasurer; Nathaniel Jones, Surveyor General; Henry Storms, Commissary General.

Among the individuals, in the City of New York who are applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, we notice the name of James Watson Webb, editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and of fifty-two thousand dollars notority.

The Legislature of Tennessee voted to adjourn on the 7th of February, without electing United States Senators.

The Hon. William Sprague, (whig,) has been elected Senator in Congress from the State of Rhode Island, in the place of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon recently deceased.

INFORMATION WANTED. Any intelligence respecting William P. Peakes of this town, will be gladly received at this office.

HANCOCK HOUSE. In the February number of the Temperance Journal, we find the following allusion to the Hancock House and its affable and accommodating "mine host," from the pen of Dr. Jewett, an Agent of the Massachusetts Society. The spirit of this article shows a rabidness which ill comports with the efforts of the Washingtonians who have accomplished an immense deal of good by moral suasion and by strict adherence to temperance principles. This statement is considered as very injurious and unfortunate, and will have a tendency, we fear, to retard the progress of this noble cause in this town. The Hancock House is admitted by the travelling community to be well managed, and its landlord to be courteous and deserving of liberal encouragements.

A duel was fought at Johnsonburg, (Ky.) a short time since, between a doctor and a lawyer. A woman was the cause. They fought at twelve paces, with rifles, and both shots were fatal.

On the vote upon the proposed repeal of the United States Bankrupt Law, the absentees were Mr. Bagley (Ala.) and Mr. Dixon, (R. I.) the one for and the other against the bill, unable to attend the Senate by reason of severe indisposition; Mr. Mouton, (La.) and Mr. Preston, (S. C.) also of opposite sides, paired with Mr. Cuthbert, (Ga.) for the bill, who has not attended the Senate at this session. Tennessee, it will be seen, has voted, has at present no Representatives in the Senate!

The sixteen Directors of the Illinois State Bank have recently discounted to themselves, sixty-five thousand dollars—or four thousand dollars apiece, without interest! That's the nature of the animal.

The Lancaster Intelligencer states the following remarkable coincidence—that mild winters have happened at a regular periodical distance of twenty-six years as follows:—1656, 1712, 1738, 1764, 1790, 1816.

The late Benjamin Bussey, Esq. of Roxbury, in his will, bequeathed a certain sum of money and his farm in Roxbury for the establishment of an agricultural school. The particulars have not been made public.

There have been one hundred and seventy applications for the benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law, in Boston.

It was proved before the Recorder, in the examination pending the binding over of Nicholas Biddle and others, that Samuel Jaudon had realized eighty-four thousand dollars, per annum, as agent for the Bank in England. He also asked and finally received in addition, the sum of sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and ten dollars for extra services. Our only wonder is, that he did not receive a ton of silver plate from the plundered stockholders. He might have had at least half a ton, if, like Mr. Biddle, he had retired.

A man in Mercer County, (N. J.) killed his wife in a quarrel as to the mode in which the tea should be made; he insisted upon its being made as his mother made it, and she refused to mingle it in any other than the way her mother taught her. Becoming excited, he struck her with his fist and knocked her down. Her head struck against something hard, and her skull was fractured. She lingered in distress about ten days.

"Aristocracy," says a distinguished French orator, "is the league, the coalition, of those who wish to consume without producing,—live without working, occupy all public places without being competent for them, and seize upon all honors without meriting them;—that is aristocracy."

Gov. William H. Seward of New York, has signed the Washingtonian Pledge of Total Abstinence. This is an event of great importance, and is the first instance in which an acting Governor has taken this stand.

The democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky nominated Col. Richard M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency.

Charles F. Mitchell, the forger, and ex-Congressman, is again at large on bail. It is said he looks like a crazy man.

The temperance cause appears to flourish all over the world. It is stated that the consumption of wine in London has fallen off during the present year upwards of two hundred and ninety-five thousand gallons.

A meeting of the friends of President Tyler has been held in Boston, at the Exchange Coffee House. Col. J. H. Adams was chosen Chairman, and William Hillard, Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. Hogan, Major Norton, Pratt, S. Ellis, Weeks and Hillard, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at a future meeting.

A Maryland editor says he will squeeze the ladies at all times if they will just leave off facing. We should be willing to do so too, modest as we are, if that will cure them.

A proposition has been laid before the legislature of Ohio to exonerate the debtors to a bank from any process compelling them to pay their dues to the corporation, so long as it refuses to comply with its obligations to the community.

A daughter—said to be beautiful—of the Hon. G. M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, eloped, the other day, or night, with an attaché to a minister plenipotentiary to some foreign power.

The eccentric Hon. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, said in the United States House of Representatives—The Government is now disgraced by the policy pursued at the Extra Session, which might have been avoided by pursuing a proper, open course, and not trying to hoodwink the People. He had no doubt that the debt of the Government would arise to fifty millions of dollars, in this time of general bankruptcy, public and private.

A petition has been presented to Congress from Virginia, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia! It is signed by ninety-three men in Lewis Co., which is in the north part of the interior of the State.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

DR. SACKETT'S Indian Strengthening Plaster.

The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands who have made use of it.

Over three hundred thousand sold annually.



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises

—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast

—Liver Complaints, Coughs, and all

disorders leading to Consumption.

THE increased demand for these celebrated Plasters, has induced some to palm off others, purporting to be mine, therefore I caution purchasers to buy none except they bear my signature.

GEORGE STEVENS JONES, none other can be GENUINE.

Prices—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each—on soft kid, 25 cents.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the

Proprietor, GEORGE STEVENS JONES, Nos 89 and 92 Mount Pleasant street, Boston—where all

orders will be addressed, (post paid).

As per appointment MRS. HAYDEN of Quincy,

has become my Agent.

Observe—none genuine unless having my signature.

None ever goes from my office without it.

THEY ARE WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.

BOSTON, Feb. 12. 2w

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

To Let,

POSSESSION given on the first of April, the HOUSE on Granite Street, now occupied by Mr. William Kidder.

Apply to J. JAMESON.

Quincy, Feb. 12. 3w

Liverwort and Hoarhound.

Mrs. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM

OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND has

gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds

and all diseases of the Lungs, Wounds, Wounds, Wounds,

Phthisis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, etc.

It has been much used for the past

ten years and is now recommended by the medical

profession. It is well known to be the best preparation

for the cure of coughs ever introduced to the Ameri-

can public. It is no quick medicine; for evidenced of

its efficiency, read on the 'Directions' what this bal-

sam has done for Wm. F. Harman of the Boston, New

York and Philadelphia Express. Also, Amos Web-

ster, Thos. Haskins, Jr., E. Horson, David Woodbury,

and Mrs. L. Howard. See places of residence on the

Direction.

For sale in Boston by Wm. BROWN, 451 Wash-

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Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Prov-

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For sale in Boston by W

POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN.

One evening, sooner than her wont, she sought
Her solitary chamber. There she sat
Beside the open window, where the rose,
With jessamine linked, and woodbine, twined
Around the casement. The night breeze came
Freshly and sweetly through the leafy boughs,
And kissed her burning cheek and faded lip.

She slumbered—but not long: the evening wind
Shook from the boughs that through the casement crept
A shower of rose leaves: on her ivory neck
They fell, and waked her from her sleep: and then
She raised her head, and saw his portrait lie
Beside her: she pressed it to her fevered lips,
And slept again.

Next morning she was dead!
The sun-light streaming through the tremulous leaves
Fall on her neck in quivering light and shade:

Her face was pillow'd on her fair white arms,
That rested by the lattice; her dark hair,
Stirred by the morning breeze, was all that moved.
They called her by her name—she answered not!

They raised her head—and then they saw her face
Was deadly pale and chill!—her marble lips
Were pressed against the portrait: she had died
Embracing it!

FIRST LOVE.

The first love of youth! oh! undimmed be its reign!

‘Tis the violet bloom of the breast in its spring,

‘Tis a blossom which no other season can bring

To its primitive verdure and beauty again!

All ardor—all feeling—may fade from the heart,

But never that Love shall from memory part.

For who can forget when the pulses first beat,
And the blush of confusion o'ermantled the cheek,
As a footstep stole lightly her bower to seek,

And the ear caught a murmur it languished to greet,

And the eye neath his glance, drooping low its white lid,

Veiled the sparkle of pleasure by modesty hid.

That Love,—whose soft sunshine first brightens the soul,

‘Tis purer than passion—a gentler emotion—

More fond than affection—a boundless devotion—

An impulse, that reason can never control;

Which springs in the bosom unbidden, unsought,

And sways, ere we own it, each wish and each thought.

Though fate may the spirits it mingled disperse,
And Time, the young bosoms it fixed may rob
Of their fervor—their gladness—may still the warm throb.

Of hope—an affection—of pleasure—not,
Yet, as round the scathed oak, the green vine ever springs,

To the heart, while it beats, our first love fondly clings.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

The birds when winter shades the sky,

Fly o'er the seas away,

Where laughing eyes in sunshine lie,

And summer breezes play.

And thus the friends that flutter near

While fortune's sun is warm,

Are startled if a cloud appear,

And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains

Each other warbler's past,

The little snow-bird still remains,

And chirrups midst the blast.

Dove-like that bird, when friendship's throng

With fortune's sun depart,

Still lingers with its cheerful song,

And nestles on the heart.

ANECDOTES.

A nobleman of the thick blood of the Irish nation, paid his addresses to the daughter of a friend, who valued money more than ancestry. The old gentleman hinted to his Lordship, that he supposed his fortune was equivalent to his daughter's. "Why, no, sir," replied his Lordship, "I cannot say 'tis altogether so considerable, but then you know, sir, there is my blood." "O, d—n your blood!" replied the gentleman, without hesitation, "if you squander my daughter's fortune away, she must not depend on your blood for a subsistence; a hog's blood would be of more service than, and would make much better puddings."

A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland Hill, by letter as a youth of great promise, and as likely to do honor to the University of which he was a member. "But he is shy," added the father, "and idle; and I fear he buries his talents in a napkin." A short time afterward the parent, anxious for the Reverend gentleman's opinion, inquired what was thought of his son? "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland Hill, "at all corners and there is nothing in it."

As an attorney and a physician were sitting together in a public house, the doctor began to reproach the attorney with the number of strange words which the law indulges in, viz.: "habens corpus," "fiery facies," etc., and amongst others, asked what was meant by the words "docking an entail." "Why, doctor," replied the attorney, "it is doing what you will not do with your patients,—it is suffering a recovery."

"I see," said a young lady, "that some booksellers advertise blank declarations for sale. I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because, ma, Mr. G— is too modest to ask me to marry him, and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration with the 'question' he would sign it."

Two men by the name of Beans were lately hung in the North of England. A countryman passing near and seeing the crowd, enquired what they were doing? "Only stinging few Beans," was the reply.

"Let go the jib there! Let go that jib quick," bawled an eastern skipper to a green hand, when his craft was caught in a squall. "I ain't a touching yet jib," replied honest Jonathan.

"Jim, I should like to know how you expect to get your living, seeing you are too lazy to work?" "I calculate to be a Revolutionary Pensioner," replied Jim.

Curtiss, cross-examining a horse-jockey's servant asked his master's age. "I never put my hand to his mouth to try," answered the witness. The laugh was against the counsel, until he retorted, "You are perfectly right, friend, for your master is said to be a great b—."

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?" "Yes, I was always fond of tongue, madam, and I like it still."

SUMMARY.

An important historical event occurred in London, when the representatives of France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, signed a treaty with Great Britain, in which the four Foreign Powers agreed to adopt the English laws against the slave trade. Those laws declare the actual engagement in the trade to be piracy, and the embarking of capital in it to be felony. These Powers grant the right of search into vessels bearing their flag.

It is stated that the mission of Lord Ashburton regards specially three points—the affair of the steamer Caroline, the Boundary Question, and the Right of Search."

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says:—"In removing some logs which had been lying for a year past upon a wharf, the laborers found in a rat hole about four hundred dollars in bank bills. One man found nearly two hundred dollars, including three fifty dollar bills."

Oliver W. B. Peabody, Esq., has given up the office of Register of Probate, of Norfolk County, and is going to Louisiana to take charge of a professorship in Jefferson College, of which his brother-in-law, Hon. A. H. Everett, is President.

The Ohio legislature have passed a resolution in both branches, remitting the one thousand dollars to Gen. Jackson, imposed upon him as a fine at New Orleans, some twenty-seven years since.

Two women in Salem seeing a sailor lying drunk in the street, raised him up and led him half a mile to a temperance meeting where he signed the pledge.

Sheridan once gave the following humorous definition: Irishman—a machine for converting potatoes into human nature.

At Copenhagen, Denmark, the court lately fined a number of Baptists for holding meetings, administering sacraments, etc.

Never marry a man because he has wealth for riches take to themselves wings and fly away."

Never marry a man for his parentage; for a good cow will often have a bad calf."

Marry a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his sound morals, and you will then have a good husband, and your children will have a good father.

On Saturday morning last, about half past seven o'clock, a splendid rainbow appeared in the west. The arch was unbroken, and the colors were defined with unusual distinctness and brilliancy.

The citizens of Nahant have petitioned the Legislature of this Commonwealth to be set off from the town of Lynn, and incorporated into a new town, by the name of Nahant.

Love is a heavenly feast, of which none but the sincere and honest partake. It is impossible for a dishonest man truly to love, as for a hypocrite to go to heaven.

The notes of all the interior banks of South Carolina are now received at par by the banks in Charleston. This is an important reform.

Asparagus has been presented to the editor of the National Intelligencer, five spears of which weighed two and a half pounds, and were beautifully white and tender.

It is announced that a part of the Eastern Rail Road in Maine, from Portland to a point near Saco, will be opened during the present week.

There was disturbance last week, on the New Bedford Railroad, occasioned by the refusal of a negro to leave the long cars, for that set apart for colored people. In removing him, he injured the conductor severely, and then escaped.

The Pennsylvanian states that the branch of the bank of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, has closed its doors. On Monday morning the following "cool" label was posted upon its entrance. "This bank is closed for the present. Those who have notes to pay will please step round to the side door."

Hon. Horace Binney, Esq., has declined filling the Judgeship vacated by the death of Judge Hopkins; and the office has been tendered to John M. Scott, Esq., present Mayor of Philadelphia.

The explosion from an air tight stove, which took place in Nantucket, has been explained by the owner of it, who says that it was owing to a defect in the setting, and for which the stove itself is not justly responsible.

There is a man living in Oswego, in New York, who is nearly thirty-four years of age, of respectable character, and who is in good health, who has never shot a gun, never caught a fish, nor never rode a horse. He has travelled more than twelve thousand miles, mostly by steamboat and railroad.

Late Intelligence from Venezuela states that His Holiness the Pope has sent a bull to the Archbishop of Caracas and Venezuela, to authorize for ten years the marriage between Catholics and Protestants. "Thus," says El Siglo, "the orthodox can marry the heterodox without any scruple of conscience." This important bull was granted by His Holiness at the request of the Prelate of Caracas.

One of the means for raising money to redeem the credit of the State of Pennsylvania is a tax of twenty-five cents per ton on coal. The New York Herald says the advocates of high tariffs, irredeemable bank paper, and oppression of every kind denounce the project.

Virtue is the queen of laborers, Opinion the mistress of fools, Vanity the pride of Nature, and Contention the overthrow of families. Virtue is not obtained in seeking strange countries, but by mending old errors, Pythagoras compares Virtue to the letter Y, which is small at the foot, and broad at the head, meaning that to attain virtue is very painful, but its possession very pleasant.

Bulwer says in one of his novels, that "age, which tames all other passions, never tames the passion of dress in a woman's mind."

The Bank system is like the negro's moon, it answers very well in clear nights, but it is good for nothing in dark ones.

Hon. D. A. White of Salem, has been elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, in place of the late Lieutenant Governor Winthrop.

Curran, cross-examining a horse-jockey's servant asked his master's age. "I never put my hand to his mouth to try," answered the witness. The laugh was against the counsel, until he retorted, "You are perfectly right, friend, for your master is said to be a great b—."

He was a Norman, who remarked, that going to law was the art of cutting one's throat with a pen.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATTINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOS—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

English Merinos, a full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

English and French and American PRINTS—superfine, plain and Figured MOUSLINE DE LAINES and SAXONIES.

English and French and American PLAIDS and MERINO SHAWLS.

Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SUEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

BLACK, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Quincy, Dec. 4.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALROW,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hanover- Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have gulled our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment can do; nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
CLOUDED, WOOL DYED BLACK, WAVED, WATERED, DIAMOND,
WOOL DYED BLACK, BLUE and FANCY BEAVERS,

for fashionable outside Coats.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,

suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Wool and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES, cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
CASHMERE, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,

some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

READY MADE SURTOUTS, SACKS, PELLOTS, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS AND VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.
GARMENTS CUT, MADE

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 8.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M.D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAN RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiston, Bingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EBENELZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 29. ff

Premium Britania Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGER, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—for sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANED WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER, HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES. All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD. Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17. ff

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GE. RGE. NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30. ff

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB., where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB,
JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30. ff

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1/2 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 38 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash. E. BENT & CO. Quincy, June 26. ff

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR, No 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiers, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8. ff

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has received an entire new assortment of Winter Ribbons of all qualities; Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.

Also—few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty Bonnets for Mourning.

She is now selling off the remnants of her old Stock of RIBBONS very cheap; among them are some very rich Garniture Ribbons which she will sell at nine-pence per yard.

Quincy, Oct. 23. ff

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES lined and bound with fur; Plain and Large Figured; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1. ff

For Sale.

A GRATE, suitable for burning hard coal.

Also—A Cast Iron Fire Frame, which will be sold low. Enquire of THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.

Quincy, Jan. 15. ff

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16. ff

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16. ff

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8. ff

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

**JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.**

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where ever he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

17 Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.

JUSTIN SPEAR, " Stone Quarries.

ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.

JOSEPH CLEVERLY, Abington.

SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.

N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ROMANISM.

MR. EDITOR—As you are a professed advocate of free discussion, and your paper, so far as my knowledge extends, has always sustained that character, it is trusted that some remarks on an editorial article in the Patriot of Jan. 15th, under the head of Quincy Lyceum, will not be considered an intrusion. The writer is not a member of the Lyceum, and therefore can have nothing to say of the merits of the lecture. But the lecturer being a Protestant dissenter from the established Church of England, it will doubtless be unaccountable to him should he read your article, why he with his Protestant brethren should be amenable for the persecutions and tyranny exercised by the English Hierarchy on the Catholics of Ireland. It is not denied but that England has most wrongfully and shamefully maltreated Ireland but this treatment is mild when compared with the persecutions which have from time to time been inflicted on the Protestants by the Church of Rome. But it is not from any inherent principles of Protestantism that the sufferings of Ireland can be attributed but it is by the misgovernment of England and her tyrannical measures, pursued for centuries to aggrandize England at the expense of Ireland and the unnatural alliance of the civil authority with the ecclesiastical, which grinds the people of Ireland, and especially the catholics, to powder. Rev. Dr. Humphrey who made the tour of Great Britain, France and Belgium, in 1835, gives seven reasons why Ireland is oppressed. I will endeavor to give a general view of them. First, the wholesale confiscation of the Stuarts. The most tyrannical and sweeping acts of confiscation which can be found even in that despotic age, were committed by Henry VIII and his immediate successor, who granted nearly the whole of Ireland to ten favorites. The same victims were acted upon down to the end of Elizabeth's reign. Thus the greater part of Ireland went into the hands of foreign adventurers, and in this way it is accounted that nineteen-twentieths of the taxable property is owned by the protestants, that is, by the nobility, for not one in twenty of the protestants are land-holders. Second, Absenteeism. The noblemen who took possession of Ireland, and their descendants, have little or no interest and sympathy in the welfare of the people, consequently they leave the island and reside at England, Paris, Rome or Naples. It is estimated, that in consequence of the absenteeism, there is fifteen millions of dollars annually abstracted from Ireland.

Third, The want of poor laws. There are two millions and a half of paupers in Ireland in a population of eight millions. If they had a judicious system of poor laws, the burden of supporting them would chiefly fall on the rich. As they are now situated, the country is at all times thronged with mendicants; the rich bar their gates and doors against them and they are almost exclusively fed by those who are nearly as poor as the mendicants themselves.

Fourth, Intemperance. This, after all, says the Doctor, is the blighting, burning, maddening, consuming curse of Ireland—the curse of all cursing and of all woes. The estimated quantity of bread stuff annually taken from the mouths of the starving population of Ireland where sectarian books were introduced, and their children were obliged to study them, con-

lons of liquid fire and distilled damnation, and then sent back to them to enkindle fires of hell within their breasts and torture and kill, is 5,525,597 bushels.

Fifth, Misgovernment. Nearly half of the subsequent reigns since that of Elizabeth, and particularly those of William and Mary, queen Anna and Edward, were disgraced by oppressive legislation towards Ireland, particularly by severe penal statutes against the catholics, and characterized by a cruel and pitiful jealousy of Irish enterprise and prosperity. All those branches of manufactures which could in the smallest degree compete with those of England, were directly interfered with and depressed, and to prevent Ireland from rearing and fattening cattle embargos were laid on the Irish importation, and marriages between the English and Irish were forbidden under the penalties of high treason.

Sixth, The established Church. The enormous usurpations of the church of Ireland is without parallel in any protestant country. If I could command space, an extract from the work in question would be inserted entire, but as this article is published, will occupy considerable space in the Patriot and put the editor's forbearance and condescension to a test, I must be contented by glancing at the subject. The catholic population of Ireland is estimated at six millions and a half, while the whole protestant population does not exceed one million and a half; deducting the protestant dissenters, there will remain something like seven hundred and fifty thousand belonging to the establishment.

To support in idleness, luxury and debauchery, hundreds of nonresidents, clergymen and sinecures (with salaries some of which are fifty thousand dollars, and on an average, four thousand annually, while the curates who do nearly all the work, receive but three or four hundred dollars annually,) at foreign Courts and at horse races, hunting grounds and theatres, the half clad and starved Irish must part with a tenth part of their produce besides supporting the religions which they embrace.

Seventh, Popery. It does seem that the cup of miseries of Ireland is already running over by the treatment they had received from their protestant masters, but when we add the blighting influences of popery, it puts a capstone to their physical, moral and intellectual degradation. Such have for ages been the principal causes of the sufferings of ill-fated and trodden down Ireland. Consider what miseries such an accumulation of oppressions must have engendered on such a diverse population as Ireland contains! Can it be wondered at that her sons are sometimes factious, turbulent and unyielding; or rather is it not surprising that they are not driven to demoniac madness, or annihilated by being trodden under foot by their oppressors. England is guilty, is deeply guilty. But it cannot be inferred that because the protestants of this country are, like those of England, opposed to popery, that they must share in the guilt; as they have no interest or sympathy with England in her unrighteousness, and loudly condemn her unjust policy and have obeyed the injunction of our great Master by declaring in our Constitution that no religious sect shall be fostered by law above another, and all shall worship God unmolested according to the dictates of their consciences and have thrown no obstacles in the way to prevent the sons of Erin from emigrating to this country and reposing under the tree of liberty. But it does not follow that because we disclaim and abhor all persecutors, that our pens must remain dormant and our lips sealed, when we are sensible that there are causes in operation in the land which have a tendency to undermine our boasted liberties. If it is wrong to protest against popery, by the same parity of reasoning, if paganism should implant itself on our soil, and rear its idol worship, and ply the axe with well directed blows at the very roots of Republicanism, we must remain passive not daring to raise our voices to counteract its deleterious influences. It is believed that the sentiments at least of a large number of protestants are expressed in saying, they regard the missionary operation of the Pope of Rome, into this country, with the most fearful forebodings. For, when popery is viewed in the countries where it is in its glory, we find it is nursed in the lap of presumption, pride, arrogance and despotism; having for its shield, deception and the popular ignorance and superstition; and when it is in danger of being undermined by a flood of light, so far as it is expedient, it resorts to persecution for protection. And although it comes among us in somewhat an improved appearance by being baptized anew in the name of Republicanism and dispensing with many of its superfluous and most obnoxious rites and features to render itself acceptable to the genius and tastes of the people, yet when we trace its connection with the Great Dragon, and discover its principles, hopes, and motives for action, we find it is but popery as it was, and believe, unless checked in its waywardness by the expressions of the public disapprobation, it will attain by many natural and unavoidable incidents to an enormous power, and swell with pride and arrogance, and with its indignation at every heretical insect which may have the audacity to cross its track.

You attempt to exonerate the catholics from the charge of injustice for requiring, in New York, the withdrawal of their part of the school fund from the common schools. To sustain your position, you assert that the catholics were compelled to contribute for the support of schools where sectarian books were introduced, and their children were obliged to study them, con-

sequently they very modestly asked for their part of the money that they might expend it as they pleased. It is not known from what source you derived your information, but the annexed extract, copied from the New York Observer, a journal of unquestionable veracity, is directly at variance with your assertions. The Observer unequivocally and totally denies the statement issued by the Bishop, that the controversy was commenced by the protestants against the catholics, and in support of the denial it affirms these historical facts,

1. That the school system has worked to the entire satisfaction of all denominations, interfering with the rights and offending the consciences of none, when the catholics made their first attempt to change it. 2. That the catholics first raised a fierce cry against some of the books used in the public schools as containing offensive passages. Those passages were promptly expunged and the books placed in the hands of the Bishop himself that he might purge them to his heart's content. 3. Complaints were then made that the protestant Bible was in use. The managers of the public schools at once proposed an agreement with the catholics as to the portions to be read, in which both protestants and catholics agreed.

4. It was then complained that the teachers were protestants and would incorporate their religious views with their daily instructions. But it was shown that six of the teachers were catholics and that sectarian instruction was never tolerated.

5. Sixth, The established Church. The enormous usurpations of the church of Ireland is without

QUINCY PATRIOT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The Norfolk County Anti Slavery Society held its annual meeting, on the 19th ult., in the Town Hall, at Dedham. A large number of Delegates from distant portions of the County were in attendance, and the debates were of unusual interest and animation.

The following resolutions, after being discussed by Erastus Worthington, William H. Spear, John A. Collins, Wendell Phillips, John M. Spear, Hiram W. Blanchard, Charles L. Remond, Thomas Earle, Joseph R. Engley, Edwin Thompson and Samuel Turner, were passed unanimously:

Resolved—That we see with extreme regret, in the negotiation between England and the United States touching vessels suspected of being concerned in the slave trade, that our government not only refuses to unite in the necessary means to suppress that horrid traffic, but will not consent that our vessels should be visited for the purpose of ascertaining whether our flag is not prostituted to disguise the slave trade of other nations; thus exhibiting great indifference to its enormities, and indirectly affording aid to those engaged in it.

Resolved—That the Church sustains slavery, when she and her clergy neglect to specify its evils, to remonstrate against them, and to rebuke and reject from her communion those who trample in the dust the rights of their equal brethren, or who apologize for, or refuse to bear a faithful testimony against their enormities.

Resolved—That we earnestly call upon every one who would be a consistent Christian, to uplift his voice against this grand iniquity, and to shake off the dust of his feet, from those religious associations which countenance or support it.

Resolved—That the prejudice against color is not only absurd in itself and cruel in its operation, and one of the strongest props of slavery, but it so blunts and deadens the moral perceptions of him who indulges in it, as to make him insensible to the rights he denies to others, and to the injury he does his soul.

Resolved—That every principle of natural justice, of republicanism and civil liberty, and every dictate of Christianity, utterly condemns the whole system of American slavery, under all circumstances; and that duty to God and man, religion and humanity, demand of us a plain testimony against it, and an earnest struggle to procure its abolition.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Secretary.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ABOLITION MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of Abolition, held in this town, on Monday evening last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has become unsafe for a citizen of the North to travel in the Southern States, he being liable to be seized and imprisoned, to be lynched, or have his pockets rifled, by the ministers of justice (falsely so called,) for peaceably attending a public meeting; and whereas, it has been often reiterated by the southern members of Congress that they would divide, withdraw from, or nullify the Union by violence, while a simple petition from a few citizens of Massachusetts to divide the Union peacefully has convulsed the whole slaveholding representation; and, whereas, the Representative from our own Congressional District has been shamefully insulted and abused by southern members of Congress for exercising the right which is given him by the Constitution, viz. that of presenting petitions from his constituents; and, whereas, the Union of the Northern and Southern States exists in name only, the vital principle of liberty being assassinated when the twenty-first rule was adopted: therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who has been wantonly incarcerated in Maryland by slaveholders, for simply attending a public meeting for the purpose of taking notes of their doings for publication.

Resolved, That we consider his arrest as an outrageous proceeding; which should call forth the frown and indignation of every friend of liberty and humanity.

Resolved, That the laws of the Southern States, which uphold slavery, that "abomination of the earth"; which chain and fetter the tongue, trammel the press, annihilate the privilege of petition, and violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects—directly inscribe falsehood and hypocrisy upon that part of the Declaration of American Independence, which declares that "all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and are a reproach and stigma upon our nation throughout the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That though we regret that our Representative in Congress, the Hon. John Q. Adams, does not openly contend for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and plead for the liberation of the oppressed throughout the world; yet, we commend him for the noble course which he has taken in advocating the right of petition; in not suffering the south to gag the north quietly; in presenting the petition from Massachusetts, praying for a peaceful dissolution of the Union; and that we rejoice in the triumphant and victorious manner in which he has become conqueror over a nefarious conspiracy, formed for his destruction, as well as for the annihilation of the vital principle of American liberty.

Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolutions be signed by the Moderator and Secretary of this meeting, and offered for publication in the Quincy Patriot, and the Emancipator and Free American.

In behalf of the meeting,

WILLIAM ALLEN, Moderator.

ALBERT PRATT, Secretary.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

POST OFFICE IN QUINCY.

Mr. EDITOR—As it seems to be generally conceded by our citizens, that a bar-room where intoxicating liquors are sold is not a suitable place for a Post Office, I would suggest the propriety of having an article inserted in the annual March meeting warrant, to see if the Town will petition the Postmaster General through a committee, to remove the same; and also petition Congress to make a general law prohibiting Postmasters from receiving and delivering letters, papers, etc., from buildings where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale.

The advantage to be derived from such action by the Town is that a town in its corporate capacity, would have greater weight with the constituted authorities of the United States than any action that could be devised by our citizens.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The sixteenth lecture was by Dr. J. F. W. Lane of Boston. Subject—Insanity. The Doctor presented us with some very good ideas on this subject. The statistics showed, manifestly, that the advantage of retaining a sane mind is greatly in favor of married persons, and, consequently, presents rather an alarming prospect to bachelors and old maids.

We do not recollect, precisely, says our informant, the ratio or proportion between the married and the unmarried, but we do recollect that there was a fearful odds against the latter. It is hoped this numerous class in our community will, being thus duly warned of the rueful consequences, govern themselves accordingly.

The lecture will prove a very useful one, if it shall bring but a single old bachelor to his senses, and be instrumental of taking one of our fair maidens from a state of single blessedness and introducing her, and him too, to the joys and anxieties, the pleasures and repasts, which follow in the train of the bells of matrimony.

The lecturer did well for a young man. He might improve much in his manner of speaking, if he would be at the trouble of breaking himself of a very disagreeable habit, which he has of drawing his words. It is what we discover in many public speakers, and seems peculiar to some latitudes and institutions.

The house was unusually thin, but there was a sufficient reason—it was an exceedingly tempestuous and rainy night. There were many more present than could have been reasonably expected under such circumstances.

The lecturer deserves commendation for punctuality in keeping his engagements. There is often much evil resulting from men's failing to keep their appointments.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

There will be a meeting on Tuesday next, February 22d, (Washington's Birthday,) at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Unitarian Church—and in the evening, at half past six o'clock, at the Universalist Church, at which meetings several persons will speak on the subject of Temperance. The public are invited to attend.

At the close of the afternoon exercises, those persons who may have taken tickets will repair to the Town Hall to partake of such refreshments as the liberality of the ladies may provide, when they will have an opportunity to interchange mutual congratulations on the success which has attended the temperance operations, and to listen to speeches, sentiments, and songs appropriate to the occasion.

Tickets, at twenty-five cents, may be obtained of the Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who has been wantonly incarcerated in Maryland by slaveholders, for simply attending a public meeting for the purpose of taking notes of their doings for publication.

Resolved, That we consider his arrest as an outrageous proceeding; which should call forth the frown and indignation of every friend of liberty and humanity.

Resolved, That the laws of the Southern States, which uphold slavery, that "abomination of the earth"; which chain and fetter the tongue, trammel the press, annihilate the privilege of petition, and violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects—directly inscribe falsehood and hypocrisy upon that part of the Declaration of American Independence, which declares that "all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and are a reproach and stigma upon our nation throughout the whole civilized world.

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Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolutions be signed by the Moderator and Secretary of this meeting, and offered for publication in the Quincy Patriot, and the Emancipator and Free American.

In behalf of the meeting,

WILLIAM ALLEN, Moderator.

ALBERT PRATT, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

The most serious and substantial objection that was urged against the passage of the bill is to be found in the condition of public finances. It was maintained and with great reason that the State ought not to be charitable before it is just, and that so long as it is obliged to borrow money it ought not to give any away.

Such an argument would be irresistible, if there could be any doubt of the ability of the State to pay its debts whenever it shall think proper to take the necessary measures thereto. But this, I think, nobody will question.

And there being no doubt upon it, the only subject for consideration is the nature of the application.

Now, few can be found which are of a stronger character than this. A poor and praiseworthy Institution,

in the northwest corner of the State which, is of

great service in educating many young men who would not probably otherwise gain any education within the limits of this State, has met with an overwhelming misfortune from which it will need the co-operation

of the Legislature to enable it to recover. It has al-

ways been one of the most honorable features of the

policy of Massachusetts from its origin to encourage all

efforts judiciously made for the promotion of education

within her limits. This has been done with the approbation of the legislature, all coming to contribute to

the advancement of the cause wherever there is a

really favorable opportunity. On these grounds,

the appropriation was defended, but the bill was finally

passed on Friday, and a motion to reconsider made

on Saturday failed by about the same majority. The

friends of the measure however were not to be de-
terred by one defeat.

So Mr. Park introduced an order referring it to the Committee on Education to consider

the propriety of allowing twelve thousand dollars in

stead of fifteen, and making the payment conditional

upon the contribution by private individuals of an equal sum by the first of August next. This order was

carried after debate by 149 against 112, the yeas and

noes having been called. And thus the question still

remains to be decided whenever the Committee shall

think proper to report. I do not myself incline to be-
lieve that the House will ultimately be induced to de-
part from its original decision.

The second matter of interest was the presentation

of a petition by Judge Thacher of the Municipal Court,

in Boston, to the House requesting that it should ap-

point a Committee to examine into the truth of certain

charges brought against him in the Senate by the Hon.

W. J. Hubbard. It appears that Mr. Hubbard, upon

the occasion of a bill for creating a new Judge of the

Supreme Court, made some remarks upon the mode of

administering justice pursued by Judge Thacher,

which under the hands of the reporters for the news-
papers appeared to the public upon the next morning as

affirming in substance to the world that the Judge was

a legal butcher and his Court a slaughter house.

On the day of this publication, Mr. Hubbard took pains

to set himself right before the public by correcting in

the Senate the misapprehension of his meaning which

had thus arisen. But he did not go far enough to sat-
isfy the Judge, who appears to have been anxious that

his accusers should confront him. Mr. Adams of Bos-
ton, presented the petition and moved its reference to

a Committee of seven members with power to

send for persons and papers, which was fully ap-
proved.

Mr. Hubbard, while in Boston, was adopted.

The persons selected by the chair are Messrs. Adams, Robinson of Lowell, Russell of West Cambridge, Ward of Salem, Frothingham of Charlestown, Louis of Hingham and Dugger of Quincy. But, on Monday, Mr. C. P. Curtis of Boston, came in with an order taking away the powers

conferred on the Committee, and directing them to re-
port that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his

petition. Upon this order a very animated debate

sprung up which, strange to say, involved two great

questions, the right of petition and the privilege of

members of the Legislature under the twenty-first arti-
cle of the Bill of Rights. Messrs. C. P. Curtis, G.

T. Curtis and Park of Boston, and Mr. Thomas of

Northampton, Mr. Boutwell of Groton and Messrs.

Davis and Adams of Boston took the other. The

House finally decided against the order, 106 votes to

82, and left the Committee to go on as they shall think

proper.

The third question has been the bill to repeal the

laws about intermarriage of the colors, which I re-
ferred to in my last. It did not seem likely at one time

that the subject would give rise to much debate. But

Mr. Park of Boston, rose and made a speech against it

on Friday when it first came up, which had very con-
siderable influence over the minds of hesitating mem-
bers.

This vote last year had been in favor of the

measure, which made the argument appear still more

singular than it otherwise would have been. It there-
fore became necessary for the friends of the bill to

spend another day in the debate. Tuesday we de-
voted to it, and Mr. Marcy of Greenway, Mr. Gibbons

of Boston and Mr. Park advanced the indefinite post-
ponement, while Mr. Wilson, Mr. Moody of Har-
wich and Mr. Adams, the chairman of the Committee

in the House which reported the bill, took the opposite

side. The question was taken at about two o'clock

by yeas and nays, and the vote stood 134 in favor of

postponement and 146 against it, so that the bill went

to its third reading. But it is still far from certain

whether it will pass. The majority is evidently a

small one.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

S. Y. OU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the seventh day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To determine whether the town will choose their Town Officers, such as they are accustomed to elect by ballot, viz., Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, three Selectmen, and Assessors, seven General School Committee-men, and two Constables, by balloting for them on a general ticket.

3d. To choose all such Town Officers for the year ensuing, the law directs.

4th. To hear and act on the Report of the Auditors of Accounts relative to the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town the past municipal year.

5th. To raise such sums of Money for defraying the necessary expenses of the Town the ensuing year as may be thought proper.

6th. To determine upon the sum of Money the Town will raise for the support of Schooling the ensuing year; also, in what manner it shall be appropriated.

7th. To know what method the Town will adopt for repairing the Highways the ensuing year.

8th. To know if the Town will restrain Neat Cattle and Horses from going at large in the Highways the ensuing year.

9th. To know what compensation the Town will make to the Town Clerk and Treasurer for their services, their respective offices the past year.

10th. To know what method the Town will adopt for improving the Town's Land the year ensuing.

11th. To give in their votes for a County Treasurer.

12th. To know if the Town will allow the Members of the Adams Engine the amount of their County and Town Poll Tax.

13th. To know if the Town will order their Prudential Committee to select and contract with the Teachers as provided in the twenty-third Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

14th. To revise the Jure Box.

15th. To see if the Town will enlarge and improve the Burying Ground by purchasing any adjoining land, or act any way upon the subject.

16th. To know if the Town will choose a Committee to wait upon the Hon. John Q. Adams, and request him to write a History of the ancient Town of Braintree, now including Quincy, Braintree and Randolph, from the first settlement up to the end of the second century.

17th. To know if the Town will grant the Proprietors of the Adams Engine the sum necessary for the purpose of repairing the Engine House and making necessary repairs on the Engine.

18th. To choose any Committee, or hear and act on the report of any Committee, the Town may think proper when assembled.

19th. To meet and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

DANIEL BAXTER, { Selectmen of LYSANDER RICHARDS, } Quincy.

Quincy, Feb. 19th, 1842.

NOTICES.

Wm. P. PEAKES. We have received the desired information relative to this individual, and learn the severe sickness in his family was the occasion of his absence beyond the specified time.

THE PAWNBROKER'S WINDOW. This interesting story will be continued and probably concluded in our next number.

NORFOLK, ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, time, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Constable.

Feb. 19. 2w

POTATOES.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes. Rev. Edwin M. Stone of Beverly, will deliver at the Milton and Quincy Union Lycum next TUESDAY EVENING, (Feb. 22d.) commencing at seven o'clock.

S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic,) will officiate, God willing, at the West District School-house TO-MORROW. Services commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THE Officers of the Quincy Charitable Society are requested to meet at the house of Henry Wood, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

The Juvenile Cold Water Army will meet at the School-house, at Quincy Point, THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 19th, at two o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested.

S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

It is expected that a lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Feb. 23d.) commencing at seven o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Can the citizens of Haverhill be justified in petitioning to have the Union divided?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY in each month, until further notice from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER. LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Woodland at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Hancock House in Quincy, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, about eleven acres and one quarter of an acre of Woodland lying partly in Braintree and partly in Quincy, and bounded on the heirs of Cottontail, George W. Beale, Samuel French and others. It was formerly known as the Norton Quincy Lot, and more recently as the Granite Bridge road, all of said described premises being solely owned by the first two named petitioners as subscriber below.

EDWARD GLOVER, WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 11, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered.—That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerks of the towns of Milton and Quincy, and on all persons owning any land through which the proposed Canal is to pass, ten days at least, before the twenty-third day of February instant, and cause the same to be twice published in the Quincy Patriot, a paper printed in Quincy, and three times in the Daily Atlas, a paper printed in Boston, three days, at least, before the twenty-third day of February, to all persons interested, may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

For further information, inquire of

WILLIAM SPEAR.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, Feb. 19. 3w

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a license granted by the Honorable Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of

ANTHONY G. HANNA,

late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, as will pay the sum of twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-six cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges. The Real Estate to be sold for raising said sum, will be the land of which said deceased died seized with the dwelling-house thereon, situated a short distance north from the East Meeting-house, in said Randolph, and contains about one fourth of an acre.

The above estate is subject to a mortgage to Roy Turner, Esq. for about the sum of \$650, and also the widow of the deceased.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

EMILY HANNA, Executrix.

Randolph, Feb. 19. 3w

NOTICE.

NOTE of hand for \$200, dated Braintree, July 1, 1840, payable on demand, signed by Edward Potter in favor Hugh Clefey. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Hugh Clefey, No. 11 Fulton Street, as payment thereof has been stopped.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 3w

NOTICE.

RUFUS K. TROT,

ON the Petition of

JOSEPH HUTCHINSON AND

WILLIAM BIRD, 29,

of Dorchester, late partners under the firm of Hutchins & Bird, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 3w

NOTICE.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, Jan. 15. 6w

NOTICE.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

Feb. 19. 2w

NOTICE.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 2w

NOTICE.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

THE FREEDOM OF THE MIND.
Man's mind is free; 'twas always free I find;
Tyrants could never chain the human mind,
Despots may rule with iron rod, and raze,
They never can the human soul enslave.

They might as well curb heaven's vivid flash,
As curb man's mind by dungeon, rack, or lash;
Yea, full as well with cobwebs think to bind
The charger, as with steel, the human mind.

They might as well attempt to hide the sun,
With a gauze veil, and cry the world's undone,
A place-man's person in complete control,
And then suppose they had subdu'd his soul.

They might as well with their own puny force,
Arrest the mighty river in its course,
This they may do, and sooner ocean bind,
Than tame the bold and daring human mind.

Shall souls that scan the earth, the air and main,
Still be limited by a tyrant's chain?
It cannot be; it cannot be confin'd,
It ranges forth as free as air or wind.

Let Smithfield fires resume their wonted glow,
Aye, fiercer burn, and hotter torments show;

Let Bigotry turn toe to all mankind:

Man's soul is free, unfetter'd, unconfin'd.

Though superstition does the world enshrine,
And darkness veils the earth as with a cloud,
The pilgrim's barque will cross the stormy sea,
The Alpine heights proclaim man's spirit free.

The spacious earth for man is mean and poor,
'Tis but his birth-place and his sepulchre;
His nobler powers from this poor earth are riven,
That they may grow, expand, and live in Heaven.

THE CANDID WOONING.

I cannot give thee all my heart,
Lady, lady,—
My faith and country claim a part,
My sweet lady,
But yet I'll pledge thee word of mine
That all the rest is truly thine;—
The raving passion of a boy,
Warm though it be, will quickly cloy—
Confide thou, rather, in the man
Who vows to love thee all he can,
My sweet lady.

Affection, founded on respect,
Lady, lady,
Can never dwindle to neglect,
My sweet lady.
And while thy gentle virtues live,
Such is the love that I will give.
The torrent leaves its channel dry,
The brooks run on incessantly;—
The storm of passion lasts a day,
But calm true love endures alway,
My sweet lady.

Accept then a divided heart,
Lady, lady,
Faith, Friendship, Honor, each have part,
My sweet lady.
While at one altar we adore,
Faith shall make us love the more;
And Friendship, true to all beside,
Will ne'er be fickle to a bride;
And Honor, based on love and truth,
Shall last beyond the charms of youth,
My sweet lady.

ANECDOTES.

The Duke of Guise, who commanded the Catholic armies in France against the Huguenots, when at Rouen, narrowly escaped being killed by a soldier, who was put under arrest and carried before the duke. The soldier confessed his crime, and when asked what had influenced him in his desperate attempt, replied, "I had determined to kill you, that I might deliver religion from one of its most powerful adversaries." "If your religion," replied the duke, "teaches you to assassinate one who never injured you, more, agreeably to the principles of the Gospel, commands me to pardon you. Go and judge which of the two religions is the most perfect."

A Captain of Peter III of Arragon, having asked him an indiscreet question—"If I thought," said the King, "that my heart knew the most trivial of my thoughts, I would burn it." A General of an army being asked from whence he derived his knowledge of his officers requested to be informed what was his design. The General, instead of answering the question, asked him if, in case he told him, he would be communicate it to any else. The officer solemnly declared he would not. The General replied, I have also the power of keeping a secret as well as yourself. This sage reply silenced the indiscreet officer.

A pious deacon out west disputed with a school-boy on the subject of the creation of the earth; he believed that the earth stood still, and that the sun and moon moved round it, and stated in proof of this position, that Joshua of old commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him. "That is very true," replied the boy, "but you have no evidence that they ever moved on again."

"And isn't an officer I am, sure?" said an Irishman who was standing alone in a large house, to a person who was passing by. "How so pray?" enquired the other. "Why because you see, all the other folks are gone, and I am left-tenant."

A Dutch member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, having returned home from a session was asked by a neighbor what had been done by the Legislature? "I don't know what others have done," replied he, "but I have cleared one hundred dollars for mine self."

A couple of friends were riding together in a gig, when the horse taking fright ran off at a violent speed. The one that was driving called on the other to help hold him. "O, never mind," replied the other, "I guess we can ride about as fast as the horse can run."

Why do you not hold up your head as I do? enquired an aristocratic lawyer of a laboring farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain; all the valuable heads, hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them, stand upright like yours."

A man was suspected of stealing a horse, and was arrested. "What am I taken for?" he enquired of the sheriff. "I take you for a horse," was the reply; whereupon he immediately kicked the sheriff over and ran off.

SUMMARY.

It appears, says the Baltimore Republican, "from facts ascertained in taking the late census, that there are more white persons over the age of twenty who cannot read or write in Tennessee, in proportion to the whole population, than in any other State in the Union, except North Carolina. The number is 53, 531, being one eleventh part of the whole population!"

The name of the Golden Rule, a periodical published in Boston and edited by the Misses A. & E. C. Fellows, and devoted to moral reform, is changed to that of the Social Monitor, and Orphan's Advocate, a name supposed to be more significant of its character and objects. It is edited in a spirited and judicious manner, and is well worthy of support.

The Duke of Wellington owns one of the most splendid blocks of buildings in the city of New York.

An ingenious lady in Maine, having occasion for some buttons for her children's clothes, and not having the means to purchase them, she took some large squash seeds and rounding off the points, she covered them with some pieces of black silk which were good for nothing else, and succeeded in making a set of very tolerable buttons. This lady deserves the first premium.

The principle on which the "air tight stove" now so much in vogue, is constructed, was first adopted by the Russians, more than fifty years ago. Thus, after all sorts of ill-contrived images, have been devised, used and rejected as defective, we have at last fallen back to the very identical principle which was introduced among the "barbarous Russians" nearly a century ago!

The peace establishment of Great Britain for the year 1821, is eight three deckers, twenty-three heavy two deckers, forty frigates, one hundred and twelve sloops, troopers and brigs, and sixty-four steamers of war, and twenty armed packets.

A couple of hen's eggs were laid a short time since, in Tiverton, in this State, of very singular dimensions—one measured nine inches in circumference one way, and six and a half inches the smallest part of the egg; the other measured three and a half by four and a half inches. The first was nearly the size of a goose's egg and double yolk. The other about the size of a partridge's egg.

A landlord, in Baltimore, wishing to get rid of a tenant who did not pay his rent, undertook to smoke him out. He closed the top of the chimney, and the smoke of course soon filled the apartments. The family had to escape as speedily as possible to avoid suffocation. The tenant prosecuted the landlord for trespass and recovered fifteen dollars and costs.

Campine is nothing more than the oil of Turpentine in a perfectly purified state, or freed from its extra carbon and empyreuma, and thus rendered white and destitute of smoke.

An elegant gold coin, of the value of five pounds sterling, will shortly be issued from the British mint, and will bear on one side the exact likeness of the queen, and on the other, the fable of Una leading the Lion.

"Smoking, in Holland," says the Boston Post, "is so common, that when a party are in a room and any one present is wanted, the waiter goes round with a pair of bellows, and blows the smoke from before each face, that he may distinguish the individual called for."

A dog is accounted mad when he won't take 'something to drink,' and man insane when he takes too much. A financier remains 'respectable' with a fortune that don't belong to him, while a beggar becomes a criminal for purloining a piece of meat.

The Providence Journal, a few days since, alarmed its readers by announcing an importation of one thousand bushels of cats! The next day it quieted their fears by stating that cats should have been printed oats!

The wisdom of a wise man will be seen in his seeking to know the things most important to be known.

It is absurd to think that the logwood and water which you buy at three dollars a gallon is Port wine.

An exchange paper thus speaks of the Hon. John Q. Adams:—he has devoured the literature of two hemispheres, and, like the silk-worm, will hang himself at last, in his long drawn thread, and the historian of another age will reel off his rich and many languished products, and weave it into a beautiful fabric.

The "Marquis" thus eloquently moralizes:—The foundation of domestic happiness is a faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness, confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God.

A poor man, with nine starving children, in England, took three potatoes from a shop, and was committed for the theft.

It is absurd to exhibit violent passion in your family, foaming and fretting at every little annoyance that may cross you, at the same time expect them to be pleased.

It is said that Mr. Clay will probably visit Kentucky about the month of April, taking New York in his way. He will return to Washington, and soon after his return, will tender his resignation to the Senate.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has repealed the law which was passed against the free masons in the time of the anti-masonic excitement.

The United States flag has been hoisted for the first time on Fort Adams, at Newport, (R. I.) The fort is now completed.

The Providence Journal says it is a singular fact, that of the fifty members of the United States Senate, the two from Rhode Island are the only ones who were not educated for the bar.

In Moscow, the young ladies who are candidates for matrimony, range themselves along the side-walks in lines, decked out in fine dresses and jewels, and the beaus pass along and make a sort of military review.

The Shoe and Leather Manufacturers at Lynn, at a recent meeting, passed a series of resolutions, among which was one recommending that a State Convention be called immediately, composed of delegates from every section of the Commonwealth interested in the shoe and leather business, to memorialize Congress for the necessary protection.

Why do you not hold up your head as I do? enquired an aristocratic lawyer of a laboring farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain; all the valuable heads, hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them, stand upright like yours."

A man was suspected of stealing a horse, and was arrested. "What am I taken for?" he enquired of the sheriff. "I take you for a horse," was the reply; whereupon he immediately kicked the sheriff over and ran off.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled

with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in

the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue, Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATTINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS.

Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOS—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

English Merinos, a full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.

English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.

Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.

Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

Black, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

WHITE FLANNELS 3 4, 7 8, 4 4 & 5 4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks.

Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA

GOODS and GROCERIES.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAH RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton, Simon Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Nonset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EUNEAZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 29. *tf*

Premium Britania Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Nonset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Rossell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRingers, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—for sale, GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES. All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Nonset Village,) April 17. *tf*

AGENTS FOR THE

The following gentlemen are engaged to procure subscribers for the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30. *tf*

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB.

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boot and Shoe.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30. *tf*

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 9.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

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THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERs, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

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All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

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A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz.

Sugar, MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1/2 and 12 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—a general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.

Quincy, June 26.

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR.

No 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston,

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Circles, Casemores, Vests, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bonnets and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8.

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has just received an entire stock of W. I. Black Straw Bonnets, Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Hoods.

Also—a few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty Bonnets for Mourning.

She is now selling off the remnants of her old stock of RIBBONS very cheap; among them are some very rich Garments, Ribbons which she will sell at nine-pence per yard.

Quincy, Oct. 23.

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figure do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/2, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where ever he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.

JUSTIN SPEAR, " Stone Quarries.

ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.

JOSEPH CLEVERLY, Abington.

SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.

N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

LIST OF QUALIFIED VOTERS, IN THE TOWN OF QUINCY,

Prepared by the Selectmen Feb. 24th, 1842.

A.

Adams, Hon. John Q. Brown, George M.

Adams, Josiah Brown, Charles H.

Adams, Josiah, Jr. Brown, F. E.

Adams, Thomas Brown, Foster C.

Adams, Thomas, Jr. Brown, William R.

Adams, Ebenezer Brown, Foster

Adams, Henry A. C. Brown, John G.

Adams, Owen Brown, John

Arnold, James Barker, Henry

Abbott, Moses Barker, Charles

Abbott, Luther Billings, Lemuel

Abercrombie, Wyman Billings, Richard H.

Arey, Thomas Billings, John A.

Appleton, William G. Burr, Henry

Andrews, Samuel Blairsted, Gilbert

Adams, Micajah N. Beckford, James M.

Allen, Obed Bean, Nathaniel M.

Andrews, John Blanchard, George

Arey, Joseph, Jr. Bunker, Nathan

Anderson, Henry M. Billings, Caleb F.

Askwith, William Bates, Walter

Adams, Isaac H. Breding, James

Adams, Seth Belser, William R.

Alexander, Oliver B. Barrett, George W.

Bass, Josiah Bailey, Seth K.

Bass, Jonathan Bradbury, Luther

Bass, Hezekiah Bean, Joshua

Bass, Lewis Billings, Thomas O.

Bass, Josiah, Jr. Barker, George

Bass, Benjamin Bent, William

Bass, Isaac Bartlett, Matthias

Benson, Samuel Bunting, Jesse G.

Babcock, Robert G. Babcock, Jacob E.

Bachelor, James Baxley, Sanford

Baxter, James Baxley, Jonathan

Baxter, Jonathan, Jr. Baxley, Jonathan

Baxter, George Baxley, Jonathan

Baxter, George L. Baxley, Jonathan

Baxter, George W. Baxley, Jonathan

Burr, Rev. John T. Baxley, Jonathan

Burrell, Seth Baxley, Jonathan

Burrell, Charles Baxley, Jonathan

Burrell, Ambrose M. Baxley, Jonathan

Brackett, Lemuel Baxley, Jonathan

Brackett, Edward Baxley, Jonathan

Brackett, Joseph G. Baxley, Jonathan

Brackett, Peter Baxley, Jonathan

Bartlett, Ibrahim Baxley, Jonathan

Bigelow, Jabez Baxley, Jonathan

Bramhall, Benjamin Baxley, Jonathan

Brighton, Josiah Baxley, Jonathan

Bailey, Billings Baxley, Jonathan

Bailey, Hanson Baxley, Jonathan

Brown, Joseph, N. Baxley, Jonathan

Greenleaf, Daniel Baxley, Jonathan

Cleverly, James T. Baxley, Jonathan

QUINCY PATRIOT.

give you a bit of advice, and there is nobody more disposed to give you it than myself."

"And that is what I had made up my mind to ask you," said Nance.

"But come down with me, for the air of this place is cold, come now—we can speak about all that after breakfast—a cup of warm tea will cheer you. You are pale, poor child! They must have hearts of flint that could leave you here."

Nance descended with Mrs. Ormonde, and found a cheerful hearth and a comfortable breakfast awaiting her. The tears rose to the eyes of the grateful girl at the attentive kindness of the old Irishwoman, who on her part was nearly as much touched at the effect her hospitality had produced.

After breakfast Mrs. Ormonde enquired if Nance had thought of any means of employment?

"I have thought of the situation of governess," said the other, "but I fear that will not be easy to obtain."

"Governess!" repeated Mrs. Ormonde, "and without friends, and living here! And more than all that, without dress, without the means of appearing like a lady, as you are. They would turn you from the door, my child; the lady's maid would sneer at you; the saucy footman insult you. Governess! you would break your heart first!"

"I said," resumed Nance, "that I feared it would be difficult to obtain it, but I would wish it nevertheless; I thought I might be more comfortable in such a place than working with my needle, but perhaps I was wrong."

"No, no, Miss Campbell, you were right; and we will try, although there is but a poor hope of getting such a place; but in the mean time what do you think of doing—you spoke of your needle."

"I can do any kind of needle work, but I should not like to go into a milliner's shop—Could anything be got for me to do here in my own room; I would toil, oh! I would toil, were the earnings ever so little!"

"Ah, now! you've just spoken what I was wishing you to speak, for I was afraid to mention it first, lest I might offend ye; but, it's a poor trade, but an honest one; I can get you employment here at the shoe binding."

"Shoe binding," repeated poor Nance, in a tone of dejection. "Yet," continued she, with earnestness, "I am grateful to you for offering it to me; I will work at it hard, very hard; I can come down here and sit by you too, when I work, if you will allow me; I am grateful to you, indeed I am."

"Now, God's blessing on you for those same words," replied the other. "Oh and it's glad I'll be to have you here; you will get but poor wages, but then you must put up with that, and hope for something better."

"I will, I will," replied Nance. "I will never reprove nor grumble, and if you knew—if you only knew," continued she, with the tears starting to her, "how grateful I am to you."

"Do not say more about that," said the widow.

"I'll just put on my shawl and bonnet, and see the person who I know will give you employment. It's hard terms they make, but it's hard terms that are made with them; little do the fine ladies think, when they draw a shoe upon their foot, of the salt tears that may have sprinkled it. But wait you here, and I'll bring you work for the day, and show you too how it is done; you must spend this day with me."

Mrs. Ormonde kept her word—and Nance obtained the employment which had been promised her. It was a miserable one. The wages were low, the work sometime delayed, and although Nance strove hard—although she worked day and night in the hope of being able to save enough to redeem the miniature—no industry—no privation could effect it—she earned barely enough to live on.

A few days after her mother's funeral a gentleman visited the house. He was the landlord, and Nance recognized in him the stranger who had followed her in the street. A quarter's rent was nearly due—the Irishwoman told Nance's case to him—he listened to it patiently and begged the young woman not to distress herself about the rent—as she should not find in him a hard creditor. The heart of the poor girl bounded with joy, for it seemed as if she should now have it in her power to regain the miniature.

She continued her dull irksome labor. To her it had lost its own character, and she regarded it as the means of getting Frank's love-gift back again; it was only when her aching fingers and the prostration of wearied nature compelled her to pause, that she laid aside her task.

The landlord frequently visited her. He was a man of about thirty, the idle son of a penurious father, who dying had left him considerable wealth.

The other inmates of the house spoke caustically of him; he had large property in the neighborhood; his tenants for the most part were poor, often in arrear with their rent, and the iron hand which the law gives to landlord, and the terror which the thought of being turned out of doors gives in poverty, sealed the lips of many who otherwise would have spoken in no flattering strain of old John Walters' son.

It has been truly remarked that no fools are so tiresome as those who have some wit, and with the same truth may be observed that no vicious character is so dangerous as that which has a sprinkling of virtue in it. Jack Walters, or young Jack Walters as he was called in the neighborhood, was a person of a strong, but depraved and ill-cultivated mind; he had been brought up with great harshness, and in a contracted, even stunted manner, by his father; and when at the age of two and twenty he succeeded to an ample heritage, he suffered his passions to run wild—and pursued his schemes of pleasure with a recklessness which disguised in a great measure the sordid craftiness of his

character. Nor was he devoid of seeming generosity either. His name was never withheld from any cause of charity in which it might be sought—his purse was freely opened on most occasions; he was hospitable, convivial, easy to his tenants, and few acts of sordid harshness were laid to his charge. Yet, with all this, Walters was not a generous man. Wealth had come upon him too fully and suddenly to foster any great attachment to amass or to save;—the command of thousands has produced a disregard for smaller sums—he had obtained possession of far greater riches than for awhile his ideas even of extravagance came up to the income; hence he was easy, open-handed, and sometimes lavish from the same cause, the direction of his thoughts and passions turned towards other objects, than the amassing of wealth. His nature nevertheless was essentially sordid, and when the active feelings of youth had subsided, Jack Walters bade fair to be as great a miser, as hard a landlord, and as griping and persecuting a man as his father was. He now gave carelessly what he valued lightly—it was no sacrifice, were it so it would not have been given—for Walters was incapable of making one.

He pursued a course of systematic profligacy, sullied—if such a course of life is capable of being sullied—by affected libertinism, vulgar habits and a braggart's tongue. He had met Nance Campbell—was struck with her beauty, and his selfish heart exulted at finding she was one of his own needy tenants, and that a combination of circumstances seemed to have thrown her in his power. He visited the house often—sometimes saw and sat with Nance—while his apparently frank, generous character made him a favorite with the old Irish woman, who was slow to believe ill of any one, and far less of one to whom she had more than once been obliged for ready forbearance in times of difficulty. One evening Nance returned home in an unusual exhilaration of spirits. She had for some days been scantily supplied with work, but now she had procured some that required to be done with great neatness, and for which something higher than the usual rate of wages would be allowed. It was the uppers of a few pairs of richly embroidered silk slippers that had to be finished with great expedition, and it was with difficulty that Nance obtained such a number, it being almost impossible that she could execute the work within the time prescribed. The wages to be received was all that she required to add to her little store to make up the sum needed to redeem the miniature; and her heart told her that it would not faint at any exertion in such a cause.

"I will work night and day," thought Nance, "I shall not shut my eyes until I have finished them, and then, oh, then! dear Frank, your miniature will be mine again."

"I will, I will," replied Nance. "I will never reprove nor grumble, and if you knew—if you only knew," continued she, with the tears starting to her, "how grateful I am to you."

"Do not say more about that," said the widow.

"I'll just put on my shawl and bonnet, and see the person who I know will give you employment. It's hard terms they make, but it's hard terms that are made with them; little do the fine ladies think, when they draw a shoe upon their foot, of the salt tears that may have sprinkled it. But wait you here, and I'll bring you work for the day, and show you too how it is done; you must spend this day with me."

She gathered and folded up what had employed her busy fingers for two days and two long winter nights, and putting on her cloak and bonnet, hastened to proceed to the shoemaker's. She was ill, weary and toil-worn; it was dark and wet, yet Nance's step was nearly industriously, faithfully done. She put her hand to her brow; she felt weak and wearied; yet when she saw that the work was completed, and thought on that night, that very night, she should place the miniature in her bosom again, her heart throbbed with joy long unknown.

She gathered and folded up what had employed her busy fingers for two days and two long winter nights, and putting on her cloak and bonnet, hastened to proceed to the shoemaker's. She was ill, weary and toil-worn; it was dark and wet, yet Nance's step was light, for her humble heart was happy. The shop towards which she was hurrying was nearly a mile distant; the small drizzling rain wetted her face; the streets were dirty, noisy and crowded, but Nance went on heedless of all. She passed the Pawnbroker's window—he is still open," thought she, "I shall be in time to redeem it."

She reached the shoemaker's house. He came forward from the workshop, where he had been quarrelling with some of his men. He looked sulky and ill-natured. It dispelled the pleased smile which had risen to poor Nance's pale features. She put her hand under her cloak, gave a start, became flurried, her trembling hands searched for the little parcel—she burst into tears, for she discovered that she had lost it by the way!

Concluded next week.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 24th February, 1842.

By concurrent vote of the two Houses this has been declared the last week of the session, although by the list of subjects in the orders of the day, it would not appear that an adjournment ought to take place for a month to come. The lower branch, however, has now two sessions a day and there is so growing a disposition to cut off all delays by the application of the previous question that there is more danger of the business being protracted much too fast than too slowly. Legislation is a long business and should be slow, and the attempt is made to hurry it, the result is only to render it hasty and injurious. It is the bills which are drawn during the time that the Legislature is assembled are immature and lame productions for the reason that it is next to impossible for members to find leisure sufficient to reflect upon them. Perhaps it would be quite as well if a smaller number were presented for consideration every year. The tendency of the country is certainly to make too many laws, but after all, this does not come so much from those who legislate as from the people who order it. If they approve of short sessions, as appears at this time to be the general belief, this evil will soon be perfectly cured.

No rioting and drunkenness was exhibited through the day, but soberness and temperance characterized all the proceedings. The services at both meeting houses were of a high order—and what was peculiarly pleasant to the friends of temperance, all the settled clergymen in town were present and took part. The President announced that the company would now adjourn and called on Justin Spear for a parting sentiment, who then gave

pleased the constituents to remonstrate against their being proposed. And the time spent in reporting and acting upon them would go far to finish what is of essential importance.

The main subject which has engaged the attention of the House of Representatives during this week has been the state of the Finances. The question has come up in the consideration of a series of bills and resolutions offered by the Committee upon that subject through Mr. Walley of Roxbury, their Chairman. As this gentlemen had been transferred to the Chair in the absence of Mr. Kinnicut, it became necessary to afford to him some opportunity to leave it, in order that he might explain and defend his own measures.

To attain their end Mr. Adams of Boston made a motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole, a very unusual motion in the Massachusetts House, common enough at Washington, which motion prevailed and he was himself put into the Chair. Mr. Walley then entered at large into an examination of the condition of the finances and a justification of the policy which he had recommended.

The Committee of Finance consists of members of both the political parties which divide the country, and consequently is divided in opinion as to the course proper to be pursued at the present time. The result is the composition of two reports, that of the majority representing the whig party which makes one species of provision to meet the exigencies of the Commonwealth, and that of the minority which ends by recommending nothing but retrenchment. In neither of these reports is the question at the bottom of the whole matter really touched; so afraid are both the great parties to commit themselves in any official paper to any doctrine that may by possibility be suspected of unpopularity.

The facts are simply these. About the year 1831, the idea appears to have prevailed that it was possible to get along in Massachusetts with the expenses of government without levying a State Tax, by the aid of what might be raised from the indirect tax of one per cent. upon bank capital, and auction sales, etc, etc. By this the State Tax was then discontinued and has never since been laid. In the mean time, however, the State went on year after year incurring heavy expenses, both ordinary and extraordinary, of a character highly creditable to its intelligence and liberality, the only fault about which, however, was, as I think, that they were not skilfully adapted to the means that were in the Treasury. The consequence was that the State became regularly deficient at the end of several successive years, and rather than resort to any measures by which this deficiency should be supplied in a natural manner, the persons then in authority preferred to adopt the artificial and expensive one of borrowing in order to meet it. The sums were not large in themselves but the repetition of the process has made an aggregate debt of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars which now remains to be met, and which by the terms of the loan ought to be met in all this year.

Now the mode by which the majority of the Committee propose to meet the emergency, is to apply in part a very considerable balance which it is agreed on all sides will exist in favor of the Treasury at the end of the year, and to renew the loan for what cannot be paid. It is provided for by a bill entitled an act relating to the funded debt of 1833, the first section of which authorizes the Treasurer to pay off ninety-four thousand dollars of the said debt from the General Court of Massachusetts, March 11th, 1802; an additional act was passed February 7th, 1803, changing the location of the Bridge further up the river, and establishing the tolls at a lower rate. The Select Committee, to whom was referred an order of the 14th January last, and to whom subsequently was referred a large number of petitions from twelve towns in Norfolk and Plymouth counties, bearing over one thousand signatures, and praying for an investigation into the affairs of the Neponset Bridge Corporation, have carefully considered the subject by examination into certain books and papers of said corporation, and by repeated hearings of the petitioners, as well as for the defense, and ask leave to present the following

3. *Cold Water Armies.* Destined to work as great a revolution in the moral world as did our Fathers in the political. May they fight under no shield but "total abstinence," and employ no weapon but "moral suasion."

4. *Gov. Seward of New York and Gov. Fairfield of Maine.* They have shown their approbation to the Temperance cause by signing the pledge. May Gov. Davis of Massachusetts, "go and do likewise."

5. *The Town of Quincy.* It must be redeemed from the last vestige of intemperance. A few more days like this will do the work.

6. *The Reformed Inebriate.* We pledge him our confidence and support, and recognize him as a worthy citizen restored to himself, his family, and society.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President, Elisha Marsh. The clergy, the bar and the medical faculty,—three powerful levers; may they be skilfully wielded by a christian spirit and a brother's love.

By Justin Spear, Esq. *The Ladies of Quincy.* beautiful and benignant; the strength of their husband's hearts in the American Revolution; always diminishing the sorrows and doubling the joys of man; but never more lovely and soul-cheering than in the temperance reformation.

By George Buxton, President of the Quincy Temperance Union. *The Temperance cause.* May its only weapon be truth, guided by a christian spirit and a brother's love.

By Justin Spear, Esq. *The Ladies of Quincy.* Large and beautiful.

By Rev. J. Gregory. The Washingtonians of the Reformation and the Washingtonians of the temperance reformation; the former overcame their enemies by physical force;—may the latter be "moral suasion."

By Caleb Gill, Jr. *The President of the United States.* For the noble stand he has taken for the cause of temperance, he is entitled to the warmest thanks of the nation.

By Charles A. Cummings. *The celebration of this Day.* It has gone well thus far; may the exercises of the evening, call out many an inquiring Nicodemus.

By J. C. Edwards. *The rising generation, composed of Cold Water Armies.* Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.

By Rev. J. M. Spear of Weymouth. *Cold Water.* The only true and universal drink for man and beast.

Rev. Wm. Allen. *The Ladies of Quincy.* Large and beautiful.

Rev. J. Gregory. The Washingtonians of the Reformation and the Washingtonians of the temperance reformation; the former overcame their enemies by physical force;—may the latter be "moral suasion."

By G. Newcomb. *John H. W. Hawkins—The Major-General of the Total Abstinence Army.* like Washington he will receive a nation's gratitude.

By Col. E. Cazeau of Hingham. *The rum jug in the moral world like the serpent in the garden of Eden.* May the children crush the head of the monster, and let the serpent go.

By Mr. Nelson of Hingham. *May every sign where intoxicating liquors are sold speedily fall;* and may that monument of granite, (of which we have this day heard) be there erected to commemorate the triumph of temperance before another return of this anniversary.

It was shown in evidence before the committee, that the construction of the bridge and certain portions of the turnpike did not conform to the requirements in the charter. No inner railings have ever been built; tolls have been taken from foot passengers more than twenty years, without there being any inner railing on the bridge to protect them from the danger of horses and carriages; the bridge ever has been, and is, imperfectly lighted at night. Serious inconvenience and delay have resulted by the invariable closing of the toll-gate at night, when the toll-keeper was not on duty; this last has been represented as a public annoyance, particularly to market-men. Navigation has been detained in the night-time by the delays of raising the draw of said bridge, for a passage through. Other charges were brought against said corporation, but less prominent and less worthy of notice by the committee. The cost of the turnpike and bridge, as appears by assessments paid in, was \$34,000, including over ten acres of land located near Neponset River, and now owned and improved by said corporation. The amount of receipts from October 28th, A. D. 1803, to Dec. 31st, A. D. 1841, is \$197,878. Disbursements in the same given period, \$52,506; leaving the balance of net proceeds to be \$145,372. It will thus appear that the stockholders in said corporation have been fully reimbursed for all outlays, and dividends amounting to an immense sum of \$150,000 and over, besides, have been and will be received prior to October, 1843. The spirit and interest of public grants, like the one in question, has evidently been here: the Legislature of Massachusetts joined this franchise to the enterprise of the turnpike, and will be entitled to a liberal rate of interest, as an indemnity heretofore due to enterprise, had been received. On the 25th October, 1843, if not now, the turnpike and bridge will have been paid for, on an interest of about twelve per cent. from the beginning received on the capital stock. The public have long been the patrons of this successful corporation, particularly the towns of Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, and the sea-board towns in Plymouth and Barnstable counties; bearing an onerous burden of high taxation, imposed on every individual crossing Neponset Bridge; with a bright hope and belief, however, that this taxation would in a great measure cease in 1843.

It is asked respectfully by a large number of petitioners, but it is asked as of an *immunity* due them; that if the Legislature do not declare the charter of this corporation forfeited, by violations of its provisions, as set forth in evidence, the tolls should be reduced at a very low rate.

Taking into consideration human imperfection, and unintentional neglects or omissions, common to grants of this character and age, the committee do not recommend the charter of the Neponset Bridge Corporation be forfeited, but they leave this subject open for the consideration of the Legislature; they unanimously recommend a reduction in the rates of tolls of said corporation, and respectfully submit the accompanying bill.

By a volunteer. *Cold Water.* See how it sparkles, it contains more "body" than Brandy, Wine or Gin-toddy.

A Volunteer. *The reformed rum-sellers.* May they never regret that they have left off selling the "criter."

A Volunteer. *The Ladies of Quincy.* They make the best of wives, may the gentlemen prove good husbands.

The President announced that the company would now adjourn and called on Justin Spear for a parting sentiment, who then gave

We now adjourn to meet at this place on the 22d of Feb. 1843. May we then have the pleasure of rejoicing in the extermination of all intoxicating drinks from our ancient town.

The tables at the Hall were indeed well arranged—and what was better, well loaded. There was plenty of provision,

well arranged—
There was plenty
soul-stirring. Mr. George Baxter, presided as Presi-
dent. Rev. Mr. Cornell, Rev. Charles Spear of Bos-
ton, Rev. Mr. Allen, and Mr. James F. Brown, spoke
to us on the good things of temperance. Their ad-
dresses made permanent impression. The singing, at
and were received
by Band gave us
both Meeting-houses, was excellent—powerful.
An original Poem and a Hymn, used on the occasion,
will be published next week.

Many sentiments were given and speeches delivered
that we are unable to publish, they not being re-
ported. The temperance songs were admirable.

A CARD.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Celebra-
tion of the 22d inst., would respectfully return their
sincere thanks to the proprietors of the Unitarian and
Universal Meeting-houses, for the use of the same;
to the gentlemen who took part in the public exercises
of the day for their appropriate addresses, etc.; to the
singers and musicians for the interest imparted by their
services; to the teachers of the schools; and to all
others who may have lent their aid and influence to
render the occasion one of interest and utility.

NEPONSET BRIDGE CORPORATION.

We have been requested to publish the following in-
teresting report, relative to this Corporation, made to
the Legislature of this State, and to invite the attention of
the public to it.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred an order
of the 14th January last, and to whom subsequently was
referred a large number of petitions from twelve towns
in Norfolk and Plymouth counties, bearing over one
thousand signatures, and praying for an investigation
into the affairs of the Neponset Bridge Corporation,
carefully considered the subject by examination
into certain books and papers of said corporation, and
by repeated hearings of the petitioners, as well as for
the defence, and ask leave to present the following:

That the proprietors of the Neponset Bridge and
Turnpike, a highway of nearly three and a half miles
in length, located partly in Dorchester and partly in
Quincy, and connecting these two towns together by a
bridge over Neponset River, received their charter
from the General Court of Massachusetts, March 11th,
1802; an additional act was passed February 7th, 1803,
changing the location of the Bridge further up the
river, and establishing the tolls at a lower rate. The
distinguishing features of the charter are as follows:

viz.: Corporate name is styled "The Proprietors of
Neponset Bridge"—the clerk of said corporation to be
duly sworn to the faithful discharge of his office. In
section third, relative to taking tolls, is the following:

"—and the time when the toll gatherer shall not
attend to his duty, the gate or gates (near the bridge)
shall be left open. And the said toll shall commence
on the day of opening of said bridge for passengers;
and shall continue for, and during the term of seventy
years at the end of which time, the said bridge shall
be delivered up in good repair, to, and for the use of
this government; provided, that at the time of opening
said bridge, the said corporation shall cause a true and
just account of the expenses thereof, and at the end of
every three years thereafter, a just and true
account of their receipts and disbursements, to be
returned into the office of the Secretary of this
Commonwealth; and that after forty years from the
opening said bridge, the general Court may regulate
the rates of toll receivable at the said gate."

Section five contains the following:—"the said
bridge shall be well built, at least thirty feet wide,
and of good, suitable materials; and on the easterly
side of the channel, a part of the bridge shall be
high enough for a gondola loaded with hay to pass at
high tide, and shall have, at a suitable place, a good
drive or passage-way thirty feet wide, which shall be
constantly attended, and all times be opened by the
proprietors of said bridge, when required, through
which vessels may pass both by day and by night,
(out of the bridge) planked three feet high on each side,
on one side an inside railing, five feet distant from
the outside railing, for the safety of passengers.
Corporation to hold land not exceeding four thousand
dollars in value. Said road shall not be more than
four, nor less than three rods wide on the upland;
and five rods wide, at least, and not more than six
rods (including the canals), on the marsh."

The committee have the upbent desire to state,
that evidence of a highly respectable character from
several individuals, has been adduced on oath before
them, that many provisions in the charter of the said
corporation, as quoted above, have been violated, or
never complied with. The first and second returns to
the department of State, were defective in accuracy,
as to the cost of the bridge, turnpike and land. From
the year 1809 to 1818, there were no return made to
the office of Secretary of State; these back returns
have been made during the present winter, having
been on a tedious journey from Quincy to Boston
twenty four years and upwards.

It was shown in evidence before the committee, that
the construction of the bridge and certain portions of
the bridge, did not conform to the requirements in
the charter. No inner railings have ever been built;
tolls have been taken from foot passengers more than
twenty years, without there being any inner railing on
the bridge to protect them from the danger of horses
and carriages; the bridge ever has been, and is, im-
perfectly lighted at night. Serious inconvenience and
delay have resulted by the invariable closing of the
toll-gate at night, when the toll-keeper was not on
duty; and the corporation required no public officer
to be present, particularly to market-men. Navigation has
been detained in the night-time by the delays of raising
the draw of said bridge, for a passage through.

Other charges were brought against said corporation,
but less prominent and less worthy of notice by the
committee. The cost of the turnpike and bridge, as
appears by assessment paid in, was \$34,000, including
over ten acres of land near Neponset River, and
now owned and improved by said corporation,
and amount of debts on Oct. 1st, A. D. 1841,
to Dec. 31st, A. D. 1841, is \$107,575. Disbursements
in the same given period, \$52,506; leaving the balance
of net proceeds to be \$15,372. It will thus appear
that the stockholders in said corporation have been fully
reimbursed for all outlays, and dividends amounting to
the immense sum of \$150,000 and over, besides, have
been, and will be received prior to October, 1843.

The spirit and intent of public grants like the one in
question, however, are to encourage the enterprise
of associations loaned this franchise to the enter-
prising projectors and successors of the Neponset
Bridge, until a full reimbursement of principal and a
legal rate of interest, as an indemnity meritoriously
due to enterprise, had been received. On the 28th
October, 1843, if not now, the turnpike and bridge will
have been paid for, or an interest of about twelve per
cent from the beginning received on the capital stock.
The public have long been the patrons of this successful
corporation, particularly the towns of Quincy, Braintree,
Weymouth, and the sea-board towns in Plymouth and
Barnstable counties; bearing an onerous burden
of high taxation, imposed on every individual crossing
Neponset Bridge; with a bright hope and belief,
however, that this taxation would in a great measure
cease in 1843.

It is asked respectively by a large number of petitioners,
but it is asked as an *immediately due them*; that if
the Legislature do not declare the charter of this cor-
poration forfeited, by violations of its provisions, as set
forth in evidence, the tolls should be reduced at a very
low rate. Taking into consideration human imper-
fection, and unintentional neglects or omissions, common
to grants of this character and age, the committee do
not recommend the charter of the Neponset Bridge
Corporation to be declared, but they leave this subject
open for the consideration of the Legislature; they
unanimously recommend a reduction in the rates of
tolls of said corporation, and respectfully submit the
accompanying bill.

May the "critics" of the "critics" make the
good humored company would be for a parting
in the future of rejoicing and drinking.

By order of the committee,
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

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and drinking

By order of the committee,
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

Quincy, Feb. 26.

In the evening, the Addresses were appropriate and
soul-stirring. Mr. George Baxter, presided as Presi-
dent. Rev. Mr. Cornell, Rev. Charles Spear of Bos-
ton, Rev. Mr. Allen, and Mr. James F. Brown, spoke
to us on the good things of temperance. Their ad-
dresses made permanent impression. The singing, at
and were received
by Band gave us
both Meeting-houses, was excellent—powerful.
An original Poem and a Hymn, used on the occasion,
will be published next week.

Many sentiments were given and speeches delivered
that we are unable to publish, they not being re-
ported. The temperance songs were admirable.

A CARD.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Celebra-
tion of the 22d inst., would respectfully return their
sincere thanks to the proprietors of the Unitarian and
Universal Meeting-houses, for the use of the same;
to the gentlemen who took part in the public exercises
of the day for their appropriate addresses, etc.; to the
singers and musicians for the interest imparted by their
services; to the teachers of the schools; and to all
others who may have lent their aid and influence to
render the occasion one of interest and utility.

SESSION MARCHED
AVANT. Mr. Eliza
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invited to proceed
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A CARD.

The Manufacturers and Operatives of Quincy, en-
gaged in the Shoe and Leather business, are requested
to meet at the Hancock House, THE EVENING, at
seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to
attend the Convention to be held at Boston, the

23d of March next.

J. McLean Churchill, Esq. of Milto, will deliver a
lecture before the Milton and Quincy Union Lycée,
next TUESDAY EVENING, (March 2d,) commencing
at seven o'clock. Subject: torn, the Poet.
S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The Democratic Republicans of Quincy, are requested
to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING,
March 2d, at half past six o'clock, to nominate suitable
persons to be appointed for Town Officers for the
year ensuing, and such other business as to them
may be thought proper when assembled.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

R. G. BABCOCK, in said District, to be declared Bank-
rupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be
had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in
said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 26. 2w

United States Bankrupt Law.

JOHN M. GOURLAS, JR.,
United States Bankrupt Law Commissioner.

WILL act as counsel for any person seeking the
benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law; and all
necessary papers will be furnished at his office,
in Quincy. 3w Feb. 26.

Adjournment.

THE sale of Real Estate of the late Charles A.
Brown, deceased, which was to take place,
Feb. 22d inst., has been adjourned until Feb. 28th inst.,
at the same place.

CHARLES H. BROWN, Administrator.
Quincy, Feb. 26. 1w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been
issued by Ellis Ames Esquire, a Master in
Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, authorizing and
requiring the subscriber to take possession of the es-
tate of the said town of Dorchester over said bridge.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the said
corporation be required to make annual returns into the
secretary of state's office, instead of triennial returns
as now required by their charter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of
toll and making triennial returns, is hereby repealed,
and after the 28th day of Oct., in the year eighteen
hundred and forty-three.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, that the said char-
ter

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

THE WINE-CUP.

They come! They come! bring forth the wine!
They are gathering round the festive board—
See! how those sparkling goblets shine!
And hark! the bubbling wave is pour'd!
'Tis but a phantom of the brain—
Nor wine, nor revellers are here—
'Tis but the rattling of my chain,
And but the mocking fiend I hear.

The mocking fiend! dark withering power!
No stain had soil'd my spotless name,
When first in youth's unguarded hour,
In angel guise, the tempter came—
He sought me, with a flower-wreath'd cup,
His lip the smile of friendship wore—
He bade me quaff the beverage up—
I drank—and was athirst for more.

Oh! would my phrenised hand could tear
Each pencil'd page from memory's book!
For many a pictur'd leaf is there,
Whereon 'tis madness but to look—
I see my siren's thin silvery hair—
But ah! the damp fresh mould is pild,
And hark a widow'd mother's prayer,
Pleads sweetly for an outcast child.

And there was one—my bosom's love—
Oh! madly could that bosom spurn
The sweetness of the spirit-dove,
When gently pleading "turn—oh turn!"
I broke me from her white arms' clasp—
I turn'd me from her mournful eye,
And wildly, madly, rush'd to grasp,
The cursed wine-cup beaming high:

But she is blest in Eden-bowers—
No cloud upon her angel brow—
But oh! her babes—her cherish'd flowers!
O God! those babes, are paupers now!—
They quail to wretches, basely born—
They drink the dregs of misery up,—
And bide the jeering taunt of scorn
All, all for thee! thou cursed cup!

Wretch that I am! my sun-bright hopes,
Sweet visions of my boyhood's prime,—
Rich treasured mines, that science opes,
And Genius' soaring thoughts sublime,
And love, and life, and broad domain,
I barter'd for the poisonous wave;
Till goaded by a maniac's chain,
I sink to an untimely grave.

Dark wildering visions of the past,
Blest with the future's dead unknown,
With mingling gloom, each ray o'ercast,
And reason spurns her crumbling throne,—
The fiend, that lur'd me to my doom,
Sits watching by a yawning grave,
With lowering eye and raven plume,
At last the shrinking soul to crave.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor—of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for many years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, enjoys his halls, built to his mind,
To-morrow, in a coffin is confined.
To-day, he floats on honor's lofty wave,
To-morrow, leaves his tides for a grave.
To-day, his beauteous visage we extol,
To-morrow, loathsome in the sight of all.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives in hopes as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

ANECDOTES.

A reverend divine in 1690 was preaching on the depravity of the times, and said, "You have forsaken the pious habits of your forefathers, who left the ease and comfort which they possessed in their native land, and came to this howling wilderness to enjoy without molestation the exercise of their pure principles of religion." One of the congregation immediately arose, and interrupted them thus: "Sir, you entirely mistake the matter; our ancestors did not come here on account of their religion, but to fish and trade."

The following exquisite anecdote, illustrative of woman's undying affection, is from a late work published in Great Britain, styled "English Maiden." Sir Robert Barclay, who commanded the British squadron in the battle of Lake Erie, was horribly mutilated by the wounds he received in the action, having lost his right arm and one of his legs. Previously to his leaving England, he engaged to a young lady, to whom he was tenderly attached. Feeling acutely on his return that he was a mere wreck, he sent a friend to the lady, informing her of his mutilated condition, and generously offering to release her from her engagement.

"Tell him," replied the noble girl, "that I will marry him, if he only has enough of body left to hold his soul!"

A physician of some eminence, whose prescriptions had failed of their efficacy, charged the patient with eating turnips, and attributed the ill success of the medicine to this cause. A pupil who attended with his master upon the visit, asked him how he found out that the man had eaten turnips. "Why you fool, did you not see the parings upon the floor?" The next day the young master was sent, and found the patient dead, which he wisely attributed to his swallowing a cat.

"Pray," says the elder Galen, "how did you discover this?" "Sir," replied the lad, "I saw the skin hanging at the door."

A Captain who lately arrived at Boston, when going up to the wharf, ordered an Irishman to throw over the buoy; and going below a few minutes, he called to the Irishman, and asked him if he had thrown over the buoy? "No," said he, "indeed I could not catch the boy, but I threw over the old cook!"

Dick to the landlord: have you a piece of steak there's that rare?" Landlord. "Yes, sir, we have a very good steak to-day." "Well, that's rare enough!"

"Jemmy, do you go to school?" "Yes sir, to the school kept by Miss Post." "Not a whipping Post, I hope." "O, no, sir, she is a guide Post."

"Beauty is skin deep"—as the fish woman said when she stripped the eel.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JOSEPH HUTCHINSON AND WILLIAM BIRD, 29, of Dorchester, late copartners under the firm of Hutchinson & Bird, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 3w*

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this second day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

CALVIN FRENCH, Jr., of Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ALLAN Vining, of Weymouth, of the firm of N. & A. Vining of New York, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 3w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this fifth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

GEORGE THOMPSON of Milton, of the late firm of George and James L. Thompson, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this eighth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ABRAMHAM DYER, of Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this eighth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, of Dorchester, in said District, a member of the Wettumka Trading Company of Alabama, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this fourth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ELIAKIM TURNER, of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

On this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

DAVID Vining, Jun., of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **THIRD TUESDAY** of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 19. 2w

Executrix's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a license granted by the Honorable Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of

ANTHONY G. HANNA, late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, as will pro-
duce the sum of twelve hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-six cents, for the payment of his just debts of the deceased and incidental charges. The Real Estate to be sold for raising said sum, will be the land of which said deceased died seized with the dwelling-house thereon, situated a short distance north of the East Meeting-house, in said Randolph, and contains about one fourth of an acre.

The above estate is subject to mortgages to Royal Turner, Esq. for about the sum of \$650, and also to the dower of the widow of said deceased.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

EMILY HANNA, Executrix.

Randolph, Feb. 19. 3w*

Rufus K. Trott,

At his shop, in Weymouth, a few rods south of the Universal Meeting-house, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of WAX AND SPLIT LEATHER of the first quality. Also—SLAUGHTER & RUSSIA CALF SKINS. Weymouth, Nov. 13. ff

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATTINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

Surfing Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOS—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

English Merinos, a full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.

EBBON'S PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.

Blended and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, BEDDING and BED COMFORTERS.

Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES

WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-5 & 5-6. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1741.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would very much recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAH RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 14, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton, Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town.

EEENEZER WOODWARD.

Qu

QUINCY PATRIOT.

upon by Miss Starch to be introduced to her new duties.

The door of the school-room, now filled with girls, was solemnly opened, and Miss Starch led the way into the place; Nance followed her, and as she looked around remembering, not without pang, her own happy school days, and how little her light heart then dreamed of the troubles which were in store for her.

Miss Prim, who was seated at the upper end of the room, now rose and made a speech, the little girls looking on in mute astonishment, and Miss Starch pursing out her lips by way of cordial acquiescence in all that was said. After this, Nance was requested to hear a junior French class, Miss Starch sat down to the piano, and Miss Prim commenced a lecture on Captain Ross' discoveries in the Arctic Region.

The afternoon passed laboriously away, and in the evening, as Miss Starch had truly said, Nance had a load of drudgery upon her hands. Two cups of weak tea, and bread with a small portion of butter scraped upon it, at six o'clock, served the double purpose of tea and supper—and Nance returned again to the cold empty school-room to the performance of her task. Here she remained until a late hour, and then gladly welcomed her humble pallet, wearied and worn out in mind and body.

And such continued the routine of her labor. The month passed away, Miss Prim was satisfied with her new teacher, and Nance became wedded to a life of drudgery. She had made a visit to Mrs. Ormonde, and communicated her new address, and had some difficulty in vindicating herself from the warm hearted Irish-woman's reproaches. Nance bore all her bitter words, and to show that she took them not in ill part, soon visited her again. The kind woman clasped her to her bosom, and wept over her as if she had been an only child returned to her mother. But Nance was now grieved to hear that a rumor was current in the neighborhood that she was living as the mistress of her former landlord. Walters himself was even said to sanction the report.

Nance was ashamed at the effect which this intelligence had upon her. It vexed, mortified and depressed her spirits more than all her previous trials put together.

On her next visit Mrs. Ormonde had pleasant tidings. It was a letter from Frank Duncan, which stated his vessel had suffered damage in India, and had to be repaired; but in a few months he hoped to arrive in England. Nance wept with joy over the letter, it atoned for all her troubles, and seemed to throw a bright ray over her future lot. Frank would be back again, he would find her poor and humble, but her heart, the same fond heart it had ever been. And would his be changed? No, Nance judged by her own, and never dreamt of that.

But the miniature was still unredeemed, and the twelvemonth allowed for redemption was fast expiring. A kind French girl, who taught drawing at the school, had given Nance some instruction, and she had labored to improve herself, in the hope of being able, with the price of her drawings, to redeem the miniature; an almost hopeless task, but what task to love seems hopeless? She sat up at night and labored with her pencil, and at length was able, through her kind instructress, to realize a trifle by the sale of what she had done. But money so earned came slowly, the twelvemonth expired, and the miniature was exposed for sale in the pawnbroker's window.

When poor Nance first became aware of this, it was in passing on one of her visits to her Irish friend; from that moment she was nearly distracted; she would frequently ask permission to go out and wander to the shop, in the dread that it might be disposed of; she would stand and look upon it, then, with a bursting heart and wearied step, return to her cheerless home. She had not yet more than half the sum required to redeem it; and what price might now be set upon its purchase she knew not; yet she labored more diligently than ever, but her earnings were small and tardy. The miniature still hung in the window, and every visit she paid seemed to her the last in which she might look on it again.

At length she amassed the little sum for which it had been pledged, and seized the first opportunity of going to the shop, hoping that, having been the possessor, she might be enabled to make easy terms for its re-purchase. She looked anxiously towards the window as she approached; her heart beat audibly, a cold thrill ran through her veins, for one glance showed her the miniature was no longer there. She rushed into the shop, inquired eagerly for it, but was carelessly answered by the pawnbroker's boy, "it had been disposed of that morning."

Helpless of all around her, Nance Campbell leaned on the counter and wept.

Concluded next week.

On the 25th of November last, twelve persons in Newport, (R. I.) formed themselves into a temperance society. By the first of February it had increased to two thousand eight hundred, besides a children's cold water army of six hundred, and a Catholic Society of four hundred, making in all nearly four thousand. Every body, but a few aristocrats, help forward the good work.

The address of Col. Richard M. Johnson, at the Irish Repeal meeting in Frankfort, (Ky.) is to be printed on satin, and distributed among the members of the Baltimore Repeal Association.

The Secretary of War says the number of Cadets, at West Point is two hundred and forty. The greatest number admissible is two hundred and sixty.

Many persons have singular partialities and antipathies. A thief does not like to see two upright posts and a piece of timber across the top.

In Boston, the Washingtonian Temperance Society now consists of upwards of seven thousand members, four thousand of whom were inebriates a year ago. It has been followed by glorious success and the greatest blessings.

Annual Report of the Auditors of Accounts for 1841.

The undersigned, a Committee chosen at the last annual meeting of the Town of Quincy, to audit the Accounts of the Town from the 20th of February, 1841, to the 20th of February, 1842, have attended to that duty, and would respectfully submit the following report:

SCHOOLING.

Town's Appropriation, 3063.00
Received from Massachusetts School Fund, 150.76
Income from Coddington School Fund, 75.00
\$3288.76

Centre District, No. of pupils, 265. Share of money, 902.39
South District, No. of pupils, 227. Share of money, 787.33
West District, No. of Pupils, 175. Share of money, 629.88
Quincy Point District, No. of pupils, 128. Share of money, 487.57
North District, No. of pupils, 54. Share of money, 263.50
East District, No. of pupils, 39. Share of money, 218.00
888 \$3288.76

By a vote of the Town, six hundred dollars of this sum was divided equally between the six School Districts, and the remainder according to the number of children in the several Districts, May 1st, 1841, between four and sixteen years of age.

Incidental Expenses of the School Districts.

Centre District, ink, staves, etc. 36.01
North District, do. 2.43
South District, do. 20.61
East District, do. 10.05
Quincy Point District, do. 7.45
West District, do. 16.08
\$72.63

Pay of the General School Committee.
William P. Lunt, 15 days' services, \$15.00
Elisha Marsh, 12 " " 12.00
Horatio N. Glover, 7 1/2 " " 7.50
Calvin Wolcott, 13 1/2 " " 13.50
John T. Burrell, 7 1/2 " " 7.50
John Whitney, 17 1/2 " " 17.50
John M. Gourges, Jr., 5 " " 5.00
78 \$78.00

ALMSHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Expenditures.

Stock on hand as appraised Feb. 20th, 1841, 1973.80
Paid Humphrey & Souther, flour, meal, etc., 256.03
Matthew Clay for labor, eight months, 120.00
Jacob F. Eaton, seaweed, 12.00
M. R. & E. Marsh, for leather, 3.50
Benjamin Page, one coffin, 4.00
Thomas J. Nightingale, mutton, etc., 24.08
Josiah Brigham & Co., merchandise, 22.18
Josiah Savil, blacksmithing, 27.25
E. Bent & Co., merchandise, 24.05
Frederick Hardwick, Jr., m-rchandise, 5.20
Dr. J. A. Stetson, attendance and medicine, 23.25
John Briesler, merchandise, 47.56
J. D. & G. Goodnow, merchandise, 3.49
Clift Rodgers, leather, 1.57
Ension S. Fellows, mending tin, etc., 17.45
Elbridge G. Hayden, blacksmithing, 7.75
Dr. E. Woodward, medicine and attendance, 7.75
William Totman, beef, etc., 9.98
Samuel Copeland, eight cords Eastern wood, 4.00
James Arnold, mutton, 6.00
Daniel Baxter & Co., merchandise, 65.45
Daniel & Bartlett, snuff and beads, 5.85
Charles A. Brown, three quintals Codfish, 9.00
J. & H. Bird, one barrel of Pork, 14.00
Kelley & Spring, twelve yards Frocking, 7.50
Amos S. Reed, four pigs, 12.45
Ebenezer Lovering, one yoke of Oxen, 87.50
Daniel Baxter, beef, etc., 25.59
N. & J. Spear, posts and rails, 8.00
Urban Cudworth, one year's salary, 294.66
Rent of part of Almshouse Farm, 75.00
Abraham Prescott, killing hogs, 2.50
Charles P. Turrell, wheelwrighting, 10.33
\$3273.83

Pay of Overseers of the Poor.

Charles A. Brown, 8 days, 12.00
Charles A. Cummings, 6 do. 9.00
Daniel Baxter, 19 1/2 do. 29.75
Lysander Richards, 5 do. 7.50
\$58.25

Debt, Credit, Balance.

\$3331.93
3271.23
\$60.70

Articles produced at and sold from the Almshouse the past year.

Oakum, Milk, Beef, etc. 407.88
Thomas White for Shoemaking, 131.41
Received from State for Paupers, 74.83
Rent for part of Rock Island, 14.00
\$828.12

Labor done on the Highways,

81.52

Expenses out of the Almshouse.

Ebenezer Woodward, attendance and medicine, 5.00
Francis Williams, expenses to Worcester, 16.00
Support of Paupers, at Dedham, 50.52
Worcester Lunatic Asylum, 10.00
\$81.52

It will be seen that the net expense of supporting the Almshouse establishment, including the pay of Overseers, is \$60.70. If their pay should be deducted, as has been customary, there will appear balance against the establishment of \$2.45.

Inmates of the Almshouse.

Admitted last year, 6; discharged, 7; deceased, 1. Now in the house, 10 males—5 females; total 15.

REPAIRS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

Labor, etc., performed from the Almshouse.

151 1-2 days work by Superintendent, at \$1.00 per day, 151.50
122 1/2 do. Hired man, 1.00 do. 122.50
310 do. Paupers, 60 do. 186.00
141 do. Oxen, 1.00 do. 141.00
163 1-4 do. Ox Cart, 25 do. 40.81
146 do. Horse, 75 do. 109.65
124 1-2 do. Horse Cart, 15 do. 18.65
\$770.18

Labor, etc., on Highways separate from the Almshouse.

Josiah Savil, iron work, 1.62; Benj Gay, gravel, 6.68; Lewis Bass, 70 loads gravel, 5.10, 13.40
John Q. Adams, 243 loads of gravel, 19.44
James Newcomb, shoveling snow, gravel and stone for bridge, 13.87
Daniel Baxter, 31 loads of gravel, 2.00; Jacob P. Eaton, shoveling snow, 0.50, 2.50
Charles Speer, shoveling snow, 1.40; George W. Beale, 63 loads of gravel, 4.40, 5.89
Horatio N. Glover, clearing road of snow, 22.25, 77.35

Pay of Surveyors of Highways.

Daniel Baxter, 19 days, 28.50; Lysander Richards, 4 days, 6.00
\$34.50
\$882.03

Building New Roads.

Harvey Field, building road from Cherry Street, Braintree, to Copeland Street, 1027.50
William Hennessey, do. 137.42
Ebenezer Adams, do. 227.55
Job Faxon, for cedar posts, do. 103.00
John Newcomb, building railing, do. 171.66
James Newcomb, stone for road from Washington to South Street, 12.00
William Hennessey, building in part the same, 42.50
Jedediah Spear, land for the road, 50.00
\$1771.63

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Paid Josiah Brigham & Co., stationary, 0.43; Josiah Savil, iron work on Burying Ground, 2.50, 3.02
E. S. Fellows, set of sealed Measures, 3.13; Geo. Nightingale, repairing Hay Scales, etc. 6.31, 9.44
Caleb Gill, Jr., stationery, etc, 6.07; John A. Green, printing, 58.50; Job Faxon, Cedar Post, 6.75, 71.32
John Newcomb, repairs on Town Hall, 6.46, Almshouse, 1.17, Burying Ground Fence, etc. 3.96, 11.59
John Hayward, glazing, 1.00; Daniel Hobart, sexton, 14.75; Daniel Baxter, horse hire, 3.00, 18.75
John Hall, ringing bell one year, 30.00; Daniel Hobart, French, use of room, 5.25, 35.25
Edwin Whiting, repairs at Almshouse, 3.00
One half of the damages on the Neponset Turnpike Road, 75.00
\$227.37

Miscellaneous Expenses brought up,

Constables—Francis Williams, 11.00; Lewis Bass, 7.00, 18.00
Town Clerk—Israel W. Munroe, 35.00; Town Treasurer—George Nightingale, 25.00, 60.00
Selectmen and Assessors—Daniel Baxter, 65 days, 97.50
" do. " do. Lysander Richards, 32 1/2 do, 48.75
" do. " do. William B. Duggan, 13 1/3 do, 20.00
" do. " do. Charles A. Brown, 12 do, 18.00
" do. " do. Charles A. Cummings, 7 1/4 do, 10.85
\$27.00
\$50.67

RECAPITULATION.

Money expended for Schools, \$3288.76
Incidental Expenses of School Districts, 72.63
Pay of General School Committee, 7.00
Repairs on School Houses, 73.96
Nett cost of Almshouse (included pay Overseers), 60.70
Expenses out of the Almshouse, 81.52
Repairs of the Highways, 882.03
Building new Roads, 1771.63
Miscellaneous Expenses, 500.47
Land bought of Peter Turner, 400.00
Total, \$7209.70

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Cash in the Treasury, Feb. 20th, 1841, 38.05
Share State School Fund, (1840), 150.76
Lewis Bass, in full for Tax, 1840, 2070.10
Received of Lewis Bass as Collector, (1841), 4649.49
" State Treasurer, Militia services, (1841), 15.00
" " " " " (1840), 205.00
" for State Paupers, (1840), 54.46
" " " " (1841), 74.83
Notes rec'd of Selectmen, exclusive of interest, 307.50
Income from Hay Scales, 189.00
Rent of Town Hall, 13.00
Coddington School Fund, 75.00
Received of the County for Cherry St. road, 50.00
" Selectmen for articles sold from Almshouse, 58.75
" J. Hobart and J. Wild of Braintree, on account of the Cherry Street road, 75.00
Rent of land on High Street, 2.00
Received of C. P. Turrell, part pay of a note, 10.66
Borrowed of John Crane, April 9th, 1841, 400.00
" Lemuel Brackett, May 10th, 1841, 600.00
Received of Selectmen, payment of a note, 60.37
Now due from Lewis Bass, Tax, (1841) 265.01
\$15,709.89
Deduct, 12,434.38
Town debt, Feb. 20th, 1842, \$3,267.51

The Auditors, in their examination of the Books and Accounts of the Selectmen and Town Treasurer, have found them to be generally well kept and correctly vouch'd.

The Almshouse establishment appeared to be under excellent management, and the inmates as contented as could be expected of people in their circumstances.

To facilitate business for future Boards of Auditors, it is recommended that the Treasurer cause the several Notes against the Town to be settled up to the 20th of February, and if renewed, to date from that time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. GREEN,
GEORGE MARSH,
LEWIS BASS,
JOSIAH SAVIL,
JOSEPH BURRELL,
Auditors
of
Accounts
for
JOSEPH
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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Parish Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To Lewis Bass, Constable of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOURE hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the First Congregational Society in the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Parish Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Town, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of March instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose all Parish Officers as the law directs.
3. To raise such sum or sums of Money as may be necessary for Parochial purposes.
4. To determine what compensation the Parish will allow their Cleric and Treasurer for their services the past year.

5. To see if the Parish will give any instructions to their Parish Commissioner, regarding to letting the Meeting-house to be used for any other than religious purposes.

6. To choose any Committees, or hear and act on the Report of any Committees, and transact any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doing thereon, unto the Parish Clerk or before the time prefixed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1842.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, JAMES NEWCOMB, Parish Assessors.

Quincy, March 4th, 1842.

NORFOLK, ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the First Congregational Society in the Town of Quincy, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named.

LEWIS BASS, Constable.

March 5.

3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.
The following original Poem was written for the occasion, and delivered by Rev. John Gregory, at the commencement of the exercises in the evening, at the recent Temperance Jubilee in this town.

Why sounds the distant, pealing, thunder gun,
With deep-toned majesty, throughout the length
And breadth of fair Columbia's soil? Why run
The chasing echoes of a nation's strength,
In quick and loud succession?—recalling
The reminiscences of by-gone days,
When like oppression's form, appalling,
Circumvented the "high ways and by-ways"
Of fair young freedom's native, floral land:—
When tyranny's dark and portentous cloud,
Big with the threaten'd fate of freedom and
Freedom's home, cast its withering shroud
Over the branches of fair young freedom's tree:—
When the minions of England's crime-stain'd throne,
Forged clanking fetters for a brave and free
People. When, too, in blaring lustre, shone
That bright constellation of Patriots—true
To freedom and virtue's cause: giant-like,
In the majesty of justice—a few
Master-spirits, dared for freedom to strike!

It is the *universal* day,
That gave a patriot hero birth;
Which usher'd in, with dawning ray,
The greatest and the best of the earth:
He who in freedom's trying hour,
When curtain'd o'er with black despair,
When tyrants foul, did lust for power,
To bury freedom—spoil to share,
Stood forth, the greatest of the great;
And he, the bravest of the brave;
As if de creed by certain fate,
He rose, his native land to save!
A beacon light!—will ever stand,
Unscathed by any ruthless hand.
Behold the comet's trailing blaze,
Through ether's unknown, vasty space;
It comes!—gone!—afar it strays;—
Its swift-speed orbit none can trace;
Its splendid light—it's vivid glare,
Have sped—where? Echo answers—where?

Not thus, our noble Chieftain shone,
Nor like the stars of Milky-way:
He shone—he shone as bright alone,
As Sol, the endless king of day.
Though dead, he lives—will ever live,
The noblest—brightest gem of earth:
The world's his name shall homage give,
And bless the day that gave him birth.
Enshrin'd within his country's heart,
Pure virtue proudly owns his name;
Foul slander's own venom'd dart,
Recoils before his mighty fame!
The noblest names, on fame's proud scroll,
Of heroes—statesmen—mighty chiefs,
Above their own, the name enroll,
Of him who 'veng'd young freedom's griefs.

In vain shall mem'r's page, refer
To Macedonia's mighty chief;—
The great—the world's proud conqueror:
For lo! stand out in bold relief,
A name that lives, while time rolls on,
It is our own George Washington!

Let Europe's archives yield their love,
Their mighty hero—statesman name!
He dash'd proud kings and empires o'er,
He rose like Etna's bursting flame:
Made Europe quake, and desots feel
His pow'!—and swiftly striding on,
Made e'en the Roman Pontif kneel
Before the great Napoleon!

But hark! Columbia's infant voice,
United sends her swelling peal,
Up to the God of Nature's choice:
He treads upon the tyrant's heel.
Behold his stately, god-like form,
His noble brow—his placid eye;
With manly tread, he brests the storm,
His country's foes before him fly.

'Tis done! Columbia's chief prevails,
Justice he plants his standard on;
The British Lion, cow'ring quails,
Before Columbia's Washington!
The olive wand of peace restores,
To millions gives joy and mirth;
Whose universal voice, adores
The name that gave a nation birth.
The morning breeze—the zephyrs bland,
Where no foul despot dares intrude,
Walt o'er this free and happy land,
A Nation's flowing gratitude.
Columbia's Eagle soars aloft,
High o'er the mighty heaving tide;
And freedom's joyous carols soft,
Ascend each cliffy mountain's side.
Her virtue holds her gentle sway,
And science moves in grandeur on;
On each returning natal day,
Honor our sainted Washington!

ANECDOTES.

In days gone by, before "Societies for the suppression of intemperance" were thought of; when, instead of offering a friend a glass of wine, or strong drink, being considered impolite, not making such an offer was deemed the height of ill manners; a tippler called to pay a morning visit to a tippling friend. The first question, after the usual salutations, was, will you drink a glass of wine, or a tumbler of brandy and water, or shall I make a pitcher of punch? "Thank you," was the reply, "I will take a glass of wine and a tumbler of brandy and water, while you are making the punch."

An old lady who had numbered her ninetieth year was asked, by a sprightly miss in her teens at what period of life ladies lost all relish for gallantry? To which the ancient matron, with a significant look, replied, "indeed my child, you must put the question to some one older than I am."

Virgee, taking the portrait of a lady, perceiving that she was twisting her mouth in order to render it smaller, and put her lips into extreme contraction. "Do not trouble yourself so much madam," exclaimed the painter, "for, if you choose I will paint you with out any mouth at all."

Weymouth High School.

THE Spring term will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of March, to continue eleven weeks. The object of this School is to prepare young men for college, the counting-room, and the various occupations of life.

The location of the School, its vicinity to Boston, and the healthy climate of the village, would render the situation of pupils from the city, or other places, convenient and agreeable.

TUITION, PER QUARTER.
Common English branches, \$4.00.
Higher do. do. 5.00.
Languages.—Latin, Greek and French, 6.00.
J. BROWN, Principal.
Weymouth, Feb. 26. 3w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JACOB N. BATES, of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ROBERT G. BACOCK, of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this tenth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JOHN G. AMORY, of Dorchester, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

GEORGE FOLLETT, of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this ninth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

SUMNER J. RUGGLES, of Dorchester, of the late firm of Samuel P. Ruggles and Co., in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

Feb. 26. 2w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

THOMAS BLANCHARD, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, trader, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

NOAH TORREY, Executor.

Weymouth, Feb. 26. 3w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has

been duly issued by Ellis Ames Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

JASON CLAPP, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, wheelwright, late of the firm of Turrell, Bartlett and Clapp, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Jason Clapp, will be held at the dwelling-house of Ellis Ames, Esquire, in Canton, in said County, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Jason Clapp, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Jason Clapp, or that may have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Messenger.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 2w

Have you a Cough?

DO not neglect it; thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant—TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a Cough?—Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve. For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 1f

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, Feb. 19. 1f

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at James Newcomb's Wharf, (Quincy Point,) on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three-eights of the Schooner Gilman and appurtenances; one Watch; one Quadrant; Gun; Shoemaker's Bench; and other articles too numerous to mention.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, Feb. 12. 3w

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATTINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

Supersine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

TUITION, PER QUARTER.

Common English branches, \$4.00.

Higher do. do. 5.00.

Languages.—Latin, Greek and French, 6.00.

J. BROWN, Principal.

Weymouth, Feb. 26. 3w

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J. BROWN, Principal.

Weymouth, Feb. 26. 3w

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

English Merinoes, a full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

Plain and Figured MOULIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.

English and French and American PRINTS, good assortment.

EDINBORO' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.

Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney, LANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSIES. Kid,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 11.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires.

Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, " Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

NEPONSET BRIDGE CORPORATION.

Mr. EDITOR.—I have read the Report published under this caption in your paper of the 26th ult. It is, indeed, an interesting report and it develops some things, which it seems to me, ought not to be suffered to rest in quietness.

I am a friend to corporations, so far as the good of the community requires them, and, therefore, would, by no means, apply what I may say relative to this Corporation, to all others. The committee, who have so thoroughly investigated this subject, are deserving of much praise. They did not recommend that the Legislature should take away their charter. This is believed, was, not because they did not consider the charter justly forfeited, but, simply, because they wished to be lenient. I should think the Corporation ought to tender them many thanks for the gentle dealing which they have advised the Legislature to pursue towards them. Had they pursued a different course and advised the Legislature to demand a surrender of their charter, it is difficult to say upon what principle the Law makers, the Representatives of the people and the chosen Guardians of the people's rights, could have refused a compliance with such a recommendation. If they had refused to comply with such a recommendation, it could not have been because they had either law, or justice, or reason, on their side.

I would ask, what single item in that charter has been complied with? It may, perhaps, be answered, that of taking toll. It is believed, this is the solitary one that has been responded to, by the Corporation. The charter declares that when the toll gatherer is not at his post, the gates or bars shall not be closed. Has this been complied with? Let those within twenty years past, who have spent months in waiting, answer. The charter requires that "triennial returns of the receipts and disbursements shall be given to the Secretary of this Commonwealth." Has this been complied with? Then, indeed, is it but three years from 1809 to 1812. It is stated by the committee that these returns have been made the present winter, having been on the tedious journey from Quincy to Boston more than twenty-four years. We may well say, no wonder the petitioners for a Railroad from Quincy to Boston should have leave to withdraw their petition. No honest man would expect a Legislature, if they were honest, to grant another road of any description to run in the same direction. The bridge, it seems, was never built according to agreement, (for the charter was only a contract between the corporation and the people, through their servants, the Legislature.) It is not as wide as specified—it has no walk for foot people—no railing inside as specified and its twenty lamps to be kept burning every night, if they were ever lighted have been such as Pope described, "useless and unseen in sepulchres." The road, as is well known to those who travel it, (as many of us do once or twice a week,) has never been kept in the best repair, and after all, as it appears from this report, these stockholders in this corporation have been fully reimbursed for all outlays, and dividends to the immense sum amounting to \$150,000 and more, besides have been and will be received prior to 1843, \$145,372 net gain." Who would not be a stockholder? Truly, we have a lenient

"Pale! no, no, it was—ha! ha! ha! do I look pale?"

"Ay, faith you do. But come, Tom shall buy the miniature."

"No!" cried the other in a voice that made the party start. "I will buy it, since—since the likeness is so striking. Ha! ha! ha! We shall go afterwards and drink, and shout and rave like fools, as we are. Ay, we are all made light of when away, depend upon that; but we can make light of others too; ha, ha, ha, come, let us buy something—I

His companions followed him into the shop, each purchased something, and Frank Duncan, for it was himself, secured the miniature. "And now," said Frank, as soon as they had left the place, "Tom Leslie and I have no kind friends to meet; no fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, or maiden aunts to report ourselves to. We had better part company here, and arrange to meet some early day. To night I am going to play the fool; Tom Leslie will join me, and such of you as may, who stays and who goes?"

The sailors looked surprised at the sudden excitement of their companion; Leslie and another agreed to keep company with him, and the rest made an appointment for the morrow, declaring that their friends expected them. They parted here; Frank and his two companions turned into a tavern in the neighborhood, the rest hired cabs and proceeded to various parts of the town.

Frank ordered dinner. While it was being prepared he became gloomy and reserved, which was the more striking after his late high flow of spirits. His two companions strove to rally him, but he answered them with impatience approaching to asperity, and they forbore saying more, wondering what could have occasioned a change so sudden and uncalled for.

They dined and drank freely. It was a wintry day and soon got dark; people began to drop into the parlor, as the public room of such taverns is designated. Frank and his companions resolved before going to any place of amusement to smoke their cigars there, and vary the scene, (for latterly their society had been limited enough,) by observing such chance guests as the room might afford.

They removed to it. It was large and neatly furnished. A gas lamp was burning from the ceiling, newspapers lay scattered upon the square mahogany tables, about which one or two persons were already assembled.

The three sailors seated themselves at an unoccupied table, and seemed to find sufficient amusement in smoking their cigars, sipping grog, and passing an occasional covert remark among themselves.

Jack Walters was one of those assembled in the room. He was a person of much consideration here, for his property being in the neighborhood, he was known to be wealthy, and that is enough to make a man respected in a public assembly. But Walters, more than that, was known to be open hearted and good tempered, no wonder then that he should be able to draw around him a bacchanalian levee in such a place.

He was now smoking with great dignity in the chair of state. Whenever he uttered an expression which was intended to be witty, one or two of those around him set up a ready laugh, which was instantly responded to by the rest, the more remote from the "rich man," taking out their pipes and nodding their heads to show that they appreciated the thing, although they were too late to give it a more boisterous approbation. "Ah," said a facetious red nosed man in a black frock coat, who also seemed to be a person of consequence, for he spoke with considerable authority, and laughed very loud at his own jests, "where has our society? Any man acting upon different principles, they hold an enemy to their cause. Force, thus far, has done nothing; persuasion, they hope, with the blessing of God, will do every thing."

C. W.

THE PAWNBROKER'S WINDOW.

Concluded.

CHAPTER IV.

"Believe not what the landmen say, Who tempt with doubts thy constant mind; And tell that sailors when away, In every port a mistress find."

Gay.

It was a clear frosty day. The air, in spite of the city smoke, seemed fresh and pure; the wide streets that lead towards Lime-house were dry and clean looking, the sun shone bright and cheering, every thing looked gay and animated, and there was an air of contented cheerfulness on the faces of all who passed along.

A small party of young men were proceeding up the street; they were dressed like sailors, but the fine blue cloth of which their clothes were made, their clean linen, bronzed faces, and gentlemanly, although seamen like appearance, showed they were the officers of some Indian man from the adjoining docks.

"Stop! Jack," said one, "I will buy some trinket here for my landlady's daughter. She asked me, when I went there this morning, what I had brought her from India. Let us see, what it shall be? This Pawnbroker's window seems to have a pretty good collection."

"Why, Frank," said a second, addressing another of the party, "what shall we advise him to buy? Ha! a miniature. Nay, faith, you must buy that, for as I live the likeness might do for yourself."

"Where is it?"

"There. By heaven! I never saw anything so odd. Eh, what's the matter? you turn pale!"

dispensable at what you hear, you may take yourself out of the sound of it. I repeat, continued Mr. Cherrybrown with angry energy, and I don't care a pinch of snuff who is her friend, that Nance Campbell is a—"

"But before the word could be uttered, blow like the kick of a horse on Mr. Cherrybrown's mouth, knocked out three of his teeth, for he had bought them and paid for them, but fortunately for him, his jaws denied any participation in the matter, and when the gentleman rose and wiped his bleeding mouth, he took the three teeth and quietly put them into his waistcoat pocket. Walters and the rest of the guests had looked on in silent surprise. Frank still stood, his eyes flashing with passion, and Mr. Cherrybrown was busily engaged in examining the state of his mouth at a large mirror over the fire place. Walters was the first to speak. "If you are a friend of Miss Campbell's," said he, "I can assure you that my worthy friend, who is a church warden of this parish, knows nothing whatever regarding her, beyond the idle gossip of the neighborhood; and if you and your two friends will join our party, I shall be happy to treat you all round with a tumbler of brandy and water, in token of reconciliation and good will."

This generous offer was declined and seeing that Mr. Cherrybrown had quietly set himself again without manifesting any disposition to renew the conversation, Frank rang the bell, called for his bill and left the place, accompanied by his friends.

"Oh! no, no, no!" cried Nance, clasping her hands. "If Frank knew how I loved him in spite of all. I never lay my head upon my pillow without praying for blessings on him—never wakened but he is my first thought—no; and if Walters does love me, as you say, I could not help loving Frank Duncan still."

"But he has forsaken you. He is now Captain of an Indianaman, and doubtless wishes to forget you."

"Never! by Heaven! never!" shouted a manly voice, as the crazy door of Mrs. Ormonde's humble apartment was burst open, and Frank Duncan caught Nance in his arms, uttering a wild cry of joy, she fell upon his bosom. "Forget you, my own Nance, never!"

"Look up—look up. Ah! let me kiss away those tears; dear suffering girl! I overheard it all; look up, look up, my own sweet Nance, oh! do not weep—forgive me."

Nance hung upon him, and with the fresh tears starting to her eyes, whispered, "Frank, why did you desert me?"

He replied by kneeling at her feet, and heedless of the tears that trembled in his own eyes, looking up in her face and praying for forgiveness—"I was deceived, cruelly deceived," cried he—"I came here, my own Nance, for I could resist no longer, to make inquiries for you, when I heard your voice and listened. See, see," said he, drawing the miniature from his bosom, "I have regained it, accept it again, and say you have forgiven me."

Nance grasped it eagerly.

"How pale, how ill you look; you have suffered much," said the generous sailor; "but tell me—explain all—your mother is dead—nay, weep not—you shall never have cause again."

Tell me, dear Nance, what all your trials have been. I am rich now, Nance, and we shall be happy."

Nance could not speak, but Mrs. Ormonde explained all. The young sailor listened with difficulty, and uttered the fiercest self-reproach for having doubted the purity of the gentle being who now, with a woman's fondness, became his own advocate with himself.

It was a happy hour; Nance, with tears, but not of grief, trembling in her mild blue eyes, listened to him as he ran over all his future plans of happiness; it seemed as if former days had come again, and she had never known sorrow.

Why linger on a tale already told? The orphan, with her kind protectress, that night removed to other lodgings; and ere two Sabbath days had passed, Nance Campbell was led a happy wife, by a husband whom she loved, to a cheerful home, which she called her own.

"Well, Nance, what have you resolved to do, what answer will I have to give to Mr. Walters—he is to call to-day?"

"I do not, cannot love him," sobbed Nance.

"He knows that, and yet he thinks you will make him a good wife."

"I have toiled for seven months, until I can work no longer. I wish I were dead!" said poor Nance, covering her face with her hands.

"Nay, nay, you will be the richest wife in Limehouse, and the loveliest one; cheer up, this Frank Duncan has deserted you."

"His ear has been poisoned," cried Nance, "he never would have done so. I parted with the miniature he gave me to support a dying mother. I have never known a happy hour since then. I have worked night and day in hopes of redeeming it—it is gone—and Frank has returned and deserted me; it has come to this! Oh! I wish I was in the churchyard by my poor mother's side!"

"Nay, Nance, why think more of that? Mr. Walters admires you for your conduct; he will settle all his fortune on you; he loves you Nance, better than you can love Frank Duncan."

"Oh! no, no, no!" cried Nance, clasping her hands. "If Frank knew how I loved him in spite of all. I never lay my head upon my pillow without praying for blessings on him—never wakened but he is my first thought—no; and if Walters does love me, as you say, I could not help loving Frank Duncan still."

"But he has forsaken you. He is now Captain of an Indianaman, and doubtless wishes to forget you."

"Never! by Heaven! never!" shouted a manly voice, as the crazy door of Mrs. Ormonde's humble apartment was burst open, and Frank Duncan caught Nance in his arms, uttering a wild cry of joy, she fell upon his bosom. "Forget you, my own Nance, never!"

"Look up—look up. Ah! let me kiss away those tears; dear suffering girl! I overheard it all; look up, look up, my own sweet Nance, oh! do not weep—forgive me."

Nance hung upon him, and with the fresh tears starting to her eyes, whispered, "Frank, why did you desert me?"

He replied by kneeling at her feet, and heedless of the tears that trembled in his own eyes, looking up in her face and praying for forgiveness—"I was deceived, cruelly deceived," cried he—"I came here, my own Nance, for I could resist no longer, to make inquiries for you, when I heard your voice and listened. See, see," said he, drawing the miniature from his bosom, "I have regained it, accept it again, and say you have forgiven me."

Nance grasped it eagerly.

"How pale, how ill you look; you have suffered much," said the generous sailor; "but tell me—explain all—your mother is dead—nay, weep not—you shall never have cause again."

Tell me, dear Nance, what all your trials have been. I am rich now, Nance, and we shall be happy."

Nance could not speak, but Mrs. Ormonde explained all. The young sailor listened with difficulty, and uttered the fiercest self-reproach for having doubted the purity of the gentle being who now, with a woman's fondness, became his own advocate with himself.

It was a happy hour; Nance, with tears, but not of grief, trembling in her mild blue eyes, listened to him as he ran over all his future plans of happiness; it seemed as if former days had come again, and she had never known sorrow.

Why linger on a tale already told? The orphan, with her kind protectress, that night removed to other lodgings; and ere two Sabbath days had passed, Nance Campbell was led a happy wife, by a husband whom she loved, to a cheerful home, which she called her own.

AFFECTING SCENE.

It is now between two and three years since a young Englishman, with his sister, a beautiful and accomplished girl of sixteen, arrived in this country. Having business to transact here, and thinking that a change of climate and sea air might be beneficial to her health, he brought her with him, and having placed her in a pleasant and retired situation, he left her, to attend to his business in some other part of the country. But I soon learned that this beautiful and interesting female was the victim of that disease which, in its desolate march, sweeps so many of the young and lovely to the grave.

Consumption had fastened upon her young and delicate frame, and although for a time it appeared to have been checked, it suddenly reappeared with all the symptoms of speedy and rapid dissolution. Her brother was immediately sent for, but the letters did not reach him until it was too late. I then learned that she had a lover, whose anxiety for her health had induced him to leave his country, to follow her here, and that he was now actually on his passage.

Her situation was now truly distressing; her brother absent, her lover not yet arrived, a stranger in a strange land, the hand of death upon her, and thinking that it was deafening to her head, which was already wasted into the ghostly

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

ly resemblance of a skeleton. 'This is indeed kind—I feel a stranger in your beautiful country, but I shall soon go home.' I could only reply by pressing the hand I held—my heart was too full for utterance. 'I do not fear death,' she continued, 'for I am in the hands of that merciful Providence who has ever been kind to me; but I feel that I could meet it with more composure under the paternal roof, amid the friends of my childhood. 'Those trees,' said she pointing to some oaks that were waving before the open windows—'those trees are beautiful but they are not the trees of England—or my home. I would now give more to see the elms that stand before my father's door, the garden over which I have so often played, anything that belonged to home, even the moss upon its windows, than all your lakes and cataracts and mountains. I cautioned her for speaking so much fearing that it would exhaust her.

'Oh no,' she replied; 'if ever you are a stranger, dying in a strange land, you will know how delightful it is to think, to speak of home. You may have the attention of skilful physicians and kind friends, but the heart will yearn for the tenderness of a mother's love; the look that soothes the pain that medicine cannot reach—that arms the affections of nature against its sufferings. You will then learn how different are the attention we owe to motives of kindness and duty, from those which the heart offers and the heart receives.' After a pause she continued, 'this dying among strangers is indeed a hard death. If you knew how the heart turns from the attentions they offer, to all which they cannot bestow—from the looks of pity to the looks of love that are far away, that have watched and wept over our tomb—to feel the agony of those who will watch in pain for our return—to think how the eye will grow dim and the cheek pale, at the thought the conflict is indeed over, and the child has fallen unshielded by the buckler of a mother's dove—to be denied in death the kind look of that only love that was unchanged through life—to feel the ties of this world draw closer round the heart, at the moment they are to be severed forever—imagine all this and you will still have but a faint idea of the feelings of a dying exile.'

The next morning I went to visit her. I found her still in her chair, but evidently more weak and exhausted. The bright eye and unnatural bloom were still there, but her countenance was more sunk and hollow. She smiled when she saw me enter, and motioned me to her; told me in a voice much more feeble than I had before known, that I had come to bid her farewell; and pointing to the sea which was visible from the window near which she sat, she added in a half playful manner, 'I shall soon embark; I feel that I have seen the sun rise for the last time, and pleased myself with the thought that it was the same sun that shines at home. I sit and watch the waters and the breeze, and the clouds that come from the east, as if they could tell me of England and those I love. It seems hard to our weak nature,' she resumed after a pause, 'to be summoned so early to leave this beautiful world, yet I regret it more for my friends than for myself. I desire to feel resigned to the dealings of Providence in all my sufferings, and trust I can say, 'Not my will but thine, O God be done.' Then giving me a small packet of letters, she added—'you will deliver this.' Then drawing me nearer, and lowering her voice, she continued with some hesitation, 'There is one to whom my affections are pledged, to whom my hand should have been given. I fear most for him. I cannot know how he will receive the tidings of my death. He is already on his passage to this country, and will soon be here. Promise me not to part with this letter but into his hands. One thing more,' she added, and showed me a small miniature of her lover. 'It was his first gift,' said she 'and I promised never to part with it. When I am dead lay it on my heart, and let it be buried with me; he will then visit my grave when he comes; then tell him that I loved him to the last. Promise this.' I promised.

'It is enough,' said she, 'now place me so that I can see the waters—he will come from thence—tell him that all my last thoughts which were not claimed by Heaven, were on home and him.' In this situation she expired.

I have since fully redeemed my pledge. The portrait of the lover was buried with her. I visited the grave with him, and delivered the message she had dictated. But the blow was fatal to one already laboring under feeble health. The canker worm, too was in his heart, and the lover now sleeps at the side of his beloved.

ANNUAL FAST DAY.

The following is the Proclamation issued by Governor Davis of this State appointing a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

By and with the consent of the Council, I appoint THURSDAY, the seventh day of April next, to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, and earnestly invite them to assemble in their places dedicated to Public Worship, that the day may be devoted to the customary Religious solemnities.

As a Christian people, it becomes us, with humility and contrition, to bow ourselves before our Heavenly Father, imploring the forgiveness of our sins: And while we thus, with penitential sorrow, entreat for the interposition of Divine Mercy, acknowledging our imperfections, and the infirmities of our nature, we should not be unmindful of the gratitude which ought to fill our hearts, for our preservation amid the perils which beset life; for the blessings and comforts which are multiplied around us, greatly beyond our merits; for the continuance of the civil and religious liberty which is enjoyed by all our citizens, and is extending its benign influences to the whole human race; for the gratifying progress of moral and intel-

lectual improvement, which gains strength through the increased prevalence of Christianity, and the more extended and liberal means provided for the education of youth and children; for the measure of prosperity which has been vouchsafed to our citizens in their diversified lawful occupations; and, above all, for the hope of salvation through the intercession of the blessed Redeemer.

Being thus penetrated with humility for our unworthiness, and with gratitude for the signal mercy and forbearance of a just God, whose care and protection at all times sustains and upholds us; it is a suitable occasion, by supplication and prayer, to entreat that the invaluable liberties and privileges, which we as free citizens enjoy, may be enlarged and perpetuated; that the embarrassments which press upon industry may be mitigated, and give place to a lasting prosperity; that the coming seasons may be propitious, and the laborer realize the reward of his toil, in the multiplied comforts of life, and in increased moral and mental attainments; that the scourges which afflict our race may be averted, and peace and contentment prevail among the people; that the love of temperance, justice, and mercy may fill all hearts; and that the laws of Christian Charity, Pure Religion, and Benevolence may extend their influence, till there shall be glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will towards men.

JOHN DAVIS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The annexed Report of the School Committee of this Town was adopted at the late March meeting, and a request made that it should be published.

That, in general, the condition of the Schools in this town, during the past year, has been such as to afford pleasure to the committee in their visits. They can say with truth that they think the schools are in a better state than they have witnessed for a succession of years.

The character of any school must of course depend very much on the master, on his knowledge, on his tact in communicating what he knows, and on his capacity to inspire the respect as well as affection of the scholars, by his firm, mild and steady temper and manners.

There are few who unite all these qualifications. But it must be apparent, that in proportion as any one of them is wanting, in that same proportion will the master fail of succeeding in his important and responsible office. Your Committee have been gratified with the proofs they have had the past year, that the several Instructors and School-mistresses in this town have been desirous to improve their schools, and to bring them up to the high mark which public opinion fixes at the present day.

But the character of a school does not depend wholly upon the Instructor. The scholars and their parents are also in a high degree responsible. Unless the scholars do their part by diligence, punctuality and subordination, the labors of the best teacher will be of little avail.

Both parties, the teacher and the taught, must cooperate in order to effect a common object. And it ought to be borne in mind that the interest which the children take in their school and the respect which they feel for their teacher will depend very much upon the parents.

In his lecture, he was far from advocating that cold, stoical philosophy which is so prevalent at the present day. He even cut it up root and branch, and laid it up for safe keeping. He stated that fanaticism and superstition were bad, but bad as they were, they were good in comparison with that unfeeling, atheistical philosophy, which takes no interest in the affairs of neither men nor God.

He placed in their true light that class of men who consider themselves born only to trample upon the necks of their fellow creatures. On this point, he was eloquent and powerful, and his remarks were cutting to the core all who thus isolate themselves from their fellow-men. If there is a class on earth who deserve the reprobation of every lecturer and every good citizen, it is that for which Mr. B. thanked God that there was a power higher than they and who could and would make them feel that they were but common clay.

Mr. B. is for the people—for the people as a body in preference to being for the aristocratic few. He could not live under an imperial, or aristocratic government.

The Christian religion he exhibited as lying at the foundation of the highest degree of civilization. After so much has been said about Mr. B.'s being a disorganizer and favoring skeptical views, or inciting them even, it was pleasing to hear him contend for the letter and spirit of Christianity.

We understand, the lecture under consideration was one of a course of three. If we were not so near closing our Lyceum for this season, we would suggest the propriety of inviting Mr. B. to give us the other two. As it is, it seems as though Mr. B. would do well to come and deliver the others upon his own hook, as the sailors say.

Committee cannot but be of opinion that it is highly desirable that provision should be made for carrying that plan into operation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. LUNT,
Chairman of School Committee.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The lecture last Wednesday evening, was by Rev. O. A. Brownson of Boston. Subject—Civilization. The lecturer first spoke of sacred civilization, and secondly of political civilization.

He advanced several ideas which were new, and some of them startling. He said that under the Jewish dispensation a man was held responsible or answerable to the Jewish community, and not to God. When we first heard this statement, it seemed incorrect, but upon scrutinizing it more narrowly, we are inclined to believe he was correct, under the restrictions to which he confined it. It is, undoubtedly, true, that *individual* responsibility to God is not as clearly revealed in the Old Testament as in the New; and it seems to be a question whether there is any passage under the old dispensation where the man is said to be directly answerable to God. Mr. B. admitted, if we understood him correctly, that men then were as really accountable to Jehovah as they are now, but contended that the Jewish Scriptures did not speak out on this point.

Mr. B. is one of those kind of bold, energetic, go-ahead men, who will strike out new thoughts; who must work in their own harness and fight with their own weapons; of more pith and power than grace and polish. We always expect to be entertained by him, and are never disappointed. In lectures he manifests no fear in submitting his propositions to consideration. In free discussion he glories.

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TOWN MEETING.

The annual March meeting, for the choice of Town Officers and the transaction of other business, took place in this town on Monday last, and was continued to Tuesday and Wednesday. Dr. William B. Duggan, (democrat), was elected Moderator, having received 169 votes out of 336 cast. The remainder were given to William Seaver (whig) who had 161, and John W. Richmond who had 6.

Town Clerk.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 439
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 220
Israel W. Munroe, (whig) 225
Elisha Packard, (democrat) 213
John C. Edwards, do. 1

Town Treasurer.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 439
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 220
Benjamin Curtis, (democrat) 251
George Nightingale, (whig) 187
Jonathan Baxter, Jr. (democrat) 1

Selectmen and Assessors.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 450
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 226
Henry Wood, (democrat) 230
Billings Bailey, do. 229
William B. Duggan, do. 204
Lyndsay Richards, (whig) 215
Lewis Bass, do. 182
Ebenezer Adams, do. 159

George Newcomb 34, Justin Spear 17, James Newcomb 5, William D. Gray 3, Benjamin Curtis 2, and George Baxter, Gershom Clements, John Hardwick, Thomas Arey, Henry A. Gay, John A. Simpson, Daniel Baxter, Adam Curtis, Jabez Bigelow, Charles Hall, Luther Munn, Job Faxon, Urbane Cudworth, Ebenezer Field, Thompson Baxter, one vote each for Selectmen.

General School Committee.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 450
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 226
Rev. John Gregory (democrat) 306
" William M. Cornell do. 250
John A. Billings do. 242
William S. Morton do. 222
Noah Curtis do. 220
Henry Wood do. 216
Stephen F. Fowler do. 204
Rev. John T. Burrell (whig) 214
" William P. Lunt do. 216
William D. Gray do. 213
Adam Curtis do. 189
John Savil do. 186
George Veazie do. 207

At an adjournment on Monday last, of a meeting held last summer, it was voted to refer the subject of

George Baxter 6, Justin Spear 3, Rev. William Allen 3, John A. Green 2, George Newcomb 2, John Whitney 2, and John Briesler, Benjamin Curtis, Charles Grover, Nehemiah Fletcher, Horatio N. Green, Rev. Calvin Wolcott, George Marsh, Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, Rev. Cephas Pasco, Samuel Higgins, Nathaniel S. Spear, Eliphalet Chandler, James W. Barber, Billings Bailey, Charles A. Cummings, had one each for School Committee-men. Scattering 2.

Constables.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 450
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 226
Thomas Arey, (democrat) 252
Gershom Clements, do. 211
Francis Williams, (whig) 217
Lewis Bass, do. 187

Ebenezer Crane, George Marsh, William Pray and Jonas Halstead had one vote each for Constable.

Second balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 424
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 213
William B. Duggan, (democrat) 209
Lyndsay Richards, (whig) 165
Scattering, 47

Third balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 367
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 184
William B. Duggan, (democrat) 180
Lyndsay Richards, (whig) 157
Scattering, 30

Lyndsay Richards then withdrew from the contest.

Fourth balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 464
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 233
William B. Duggan, (democrat) 232
James Newcomb, 194
Scattering, 48

Fifth balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 486
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 242
William B. Duggan, (democrat) 237
James Newcomb, 217
Scattering, 32

Dr. William B. Duggan then withdrew from the contest.

Seventh balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes, - - - - - 423
Necessary to a choice, - - - - - 212
James Newcomb, 250
Benjamin Curtis, (democrat) 66
William B. Duggan, do. 64
Scattering, 43

Voted—To reconsider the vote whereby the Town agreed to choose seven General School Committee-men, and that the three already chosen constitute the said Committee.

Voted—To choose three additional Constables by nomination from the meeting. Chose Francis Williams, Gershom Clements and George W. Sewell.

Capt. Lewis Bass, who has served with fidelity for the seventeen past years as a Constable, failed of a re-election.

Voted—That the Selectmen be the Surveyors of Highways, Overseers of the Poor and Workhouse.

Fence Viewers—Thompson Baxter, George Nightingale, Ebenezer Adams.

Surveyors of Lumber—Seth Adams, Isaiah G. Whitmore, Shadrach Wade, Josiah Adams, Jr., Richard Newcomb, Ebenezer Bent, Jr.

Firewards—Benjamin Page, Samuel Rawson, John Glover, Jr., Levi G. Folsom, Peleg F. Jones, Samuel Higgins.

Field Drivers and Hog Reavers—Harvey Field, Charles A. Cummings, William Hobart, Jr., Jabez Sumner, Enosch Ridgway, John C. Edwards, George Marsh, Josiah Brigham, Dexter Faxon, Henry South, G. Whiston, Lewis Baxter.

Surveyors of Wood—George L. Baxter, Stephen F. Fowler, Joseph Burrell, George Nightingale, Seth Adams, William W. Baxter, Isaiah G. Whiston, Frederick Hardwick, Jr., William A. Kidder, Samuel Higgins, James Hall, Jesse Buntow, Elihu Thayer.

Auditors of Accounts—Thompson Baxter, Adam Curtis, Alpheus Spear, George L. Baxter, Ebenezer Adams.

Voted—That the Auditors' Account for 1841 be accepted.

Voted—That the Selectmen cause the Town Hay Scales to be made accurate.

Voted—That the Highways be repaired by the Almshouse establishment the ensuing year, and that the sum of two hundred dollars may be drawn from the Treasury in addition for that purpose.

Voted—That Neat Cattle and Horses be restrained from going at large the present year.

Voted—That the Town Clerk be allowed thirty-five dollars, and the Town Treasurer twenty-five dollars, for their services in their respective offices.

Voted—That the Town's Land be improved in the same manner as last year.

Voted—That all presiding Officers hereafter call the meetings to order precisely at the hour appointed.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

By George Thompson, Auctioneer, Milton.

Public Auction.

ON TUESDAY, 23d March instant, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at auction, at the house of Ruel J. Bean, on the farm of Capt. Jonathan Beans, Union Square or Algerine Corner, near the Railway House, in Milton, all the STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, etc., on said place, consisting in part, as follows, viz.—

20 Male Cows—some of them superior—and about to calve, others with Calves by their sides; 2 yoke of first rate working Oxen; 1 Bull; a number of Swine; 25 Pigs; about 4 tons of Hay; several Horses; 1 Ox Wagon; 1 O. Cart; 2 H. Harnes; 12 Horses; 1 Cultivator; 2 Ploughs; 1 Hoe-Wagon; 1 Horse Waggon; 2 Chaise and Harnesses; 1 Covered Wagon; 1 Siegh; 2 R. Carts; several Chaise and Wagon Harnesses; 5 Draft Chains; 1 Double Waggon; 1 Superior Copper Kettle; 2 Barrels Cider; a quantity of Chenango Potatoes; 10 bushels of best spring Rye; 10 bushels Corn; a quantity of Coal; together with sundry other articles, such as Ladders, Hoes, Shovels, Wheelbarrows, etc.; also, a quantity of Old Iron.

There will likewise be sold an Apparatus for keeping Milk in warm weather.

Also, a part of the Furniture of the House, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads; Straw Beds; Comforters; Bedsteads; Chairs; Tables; Cradles; Sideboards; Looking Glasses; Timmings; Scissors, etc., etc.; 1 Cooking STOVE complete; 1 Parlor Stove, etc.

The sale will commence in the house with the Furniture.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch.

Hair Cutting, 12 1/2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1/2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 Cents.

N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.

Boston, Oct. 16. 6m

John M. GOURGAS, Jr.,
United States Commissioner.

WILL act as counsel for any person seeking the benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law; and all necessary papers will be furnished at his office, in Quincy.

Feb. 26.

Benjamin F. Reeves,
Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment,

No. 14, Brattle Square,

(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch.

Hair Cutting, 12 1/2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1/2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 Cents.

N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.

Boston, Oct. 16. 6m

Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

Notice.

PERSONS in want of warranted Silver Tea and Table SPOONS—Patent Lever or Plain English WATCHES—Shell Combs or JEWELRY of any kind can be furnished with good articles, at low prices, at the Jeweler's Shop, a few rods east of the Adams Temple. Warranted Lever WAT-

CHES, from \$30 to \$45 each. JOHN HOLDEN.

Quincy, Oct. 2.

Clocks.

BANK, Office, and other Clocks. Church, Tower and Gallery Clocks.

Watch Clocks for Manufacturing establishments, and all kinds made to order and repaired.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT,
No. 69, Washington Street.

Boston, Jan. 22.

Jeffrey R. Brackett,
Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trim-
mings, Materials, Tools and
RICH MANTEL CLOCKS.
Manufacturer of Rich Jewelry,
Silver Ware, Gold and Silver
Spectacles and Pencil Cases.
Watches repaired by experien-
ced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street. Boston.

if May 1.

Hancock House.

THE subscriber, (heretofore in partnership with his father,) grateful for past favors, hereby informs his friends and the public generally that he has now assumed the entire charge of this commodious House which is open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, render it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.

Quincy August, 21.

titus Thayer's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Norfolk ss. At a Court of Probate held at Roxbury, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of November, A. D. 1841, and continued by adjournment from time to time to the fifth day of February, A. D. 1842:

UPON the petition of Jonathan Wild, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Titus Thayer, in said Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be authorised to make sale of real estate belonging to said deceased. It appearing that all persons interested have been duly notified, that said deceased died seized of real estate consisting of about one hundred and twenty acres of upland, and about one hundred and twenty acres of woodland, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, and also a dwelling-house with the land under and around the same, situated in the westerly part of the city of Boston of the value of \$4000, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, and charges of administration, exceed the value of his personal estate which is applicable to the payment of his debts, by the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents:—It is therefore

Ordered.—That said Jonathan Wild be and he hereby licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate in said said deceased as will produce the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, taking the oath by law in such cases required, and also causing notifications of said sale to be published three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, or posted up according to law.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Z. W. SAMSON, Clerk.

A true Copy of the original Petition on file and order thereon. Attest, EZRA W. SAMSON, Clerk.

March 5. 3w

SO much of the above property as will bring the sum above specified and other expenses, will be sold by auction, on MONDAY, March 14th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Braintree.

JOANTHON WILD, Executor.

Braintree, Feb. 26. 3w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1842—

Upon the Petition of HARVEY FRENCH,

in Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 5. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1842—

Upon the Petition of GEORGE L. FISHER,

of Dorchester, of the late firm of Albert M. Kinley & Co., in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 5. 2w

Chaise Cushion Lost.

BETWEEN the Stable of the subscriber and Brackett's Wharf, on Wednesday evening last, for the recovery of which a proper reward will be paid.

SIMON GILLETT.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 3w

building school-houses to a committee to report at a future period. Chose Noah Curtis, Ebenezer Bent, Ezra Glover, John Glover, Jr., Thompson Baxter, Salathiel Cole.

Several other articles in this warrant were laid over to the adjournment of this meeting.

NEW BELL. A bell, weighing fourteen hundred pounds, has recently been placed upon the Episcopal Church of this town. It is of a beautiful tone, and adds much to heighten the feeling for religious services as its peals are heard on each Sabbath to call us to the house of God. The Wardens of this Society, Messrs. Levi White and John Newcomb, desire us to return the thanks of the Society to those individuals in this town and vicinity who by their liberality have been instrumental in procuring this useful article.

THE EXCHEQUER BILL. Hon. Caleb Cushing of this State, has reported to Congress a bill of great length relative to the safe-keeping and disbursing of the public monies. Its principles are similar to those of the original plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, with certain modifications. The Institution is to be called the "Exchequer of the United States." The chief officers to be the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, for the time being, and one Commissioner, to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate. The Commissioner is to be allowed a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury is placed over the whole. The officers are not to be removed, save for incompetency, physical inability, or violation of their duties. There is also to be a Clerk, Register, and Superintendent, appointed in the same way, with salaries. Principal agencies are to be established at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, and other boards where the same may be deemed expedient.

All public monies are to be paid into this Exchequer. It is to attend to the business of paying pensions. Private deposits, in gold and silver, to the amount of ten millions may be made, for which certificates will be issued. The mint and its branches are authorised to give certificates for bullion. Foreign and domestic bills of exchange may be bought for the use of the Government, under the direction of the Secretary. The Exchequer is, in substance, a twenty million dollars institution; and not much different from the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PIPE LAYING BUSINESS. An injunction has been served upon the publishers of the Aurora and New Era, in New York, forbidding them to publish, circulate, print, or in any manner, by writing or otherwise, make public certain letters written by Robert C. Wetmore, Esq. which have come into their possession, or the possession of some of them. These letters were obtained from Charles F. Mitchell, the forger, while he was in prison, and are strictly private correspondence. They were written to said Mitchell when a member of Congress, and supposed to be an honest man. The contents of these letters will unveil the whole mystery relative to the famous political frauds of pipe laying in New York City; and it is also said that they will implicate some of the most eminent men in the country in the criminal transaction.

THE MASSACHUSETTS insolvent law has been suspended by the Legislature during the continuance of the bankrupt act; but the proceedings in all cases commenced before the act takes effect are to be continued, as if no such act had passed. No day is fixed for the suspending act to go into operation, hence it takes effect in thirty days from its passage. The insolvent law may then be considered in full force until the second day of April next.

THE HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN Ex-President of the United States, is on a visit to South Carolina, to his friends and family connexions in that State he will then proceed to Tennessee and visit the venerable Hero of the Hermitage.

A most disgraceful affair occurred recently in the North-Eastern Boundary if insisted upon—or her conduct in the burning of the Caroline, and in the searching and detaining our vessels on the coast of Africa if satisfaction thereto be not first had or sufficient causes for a declaration of war by the United States?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

NOTICES.

REV. MR. FITZSIMMONS, Roman Catholic, will officiate at the West District School house, to-morrow at eight o'clock in the morning.

The Officers of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society will meet at the House of Elisha Marsh, on MONDAY EVENING, March 14th, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

THE HON. S. G. GOODRICH of Boston, will deliver the twentieth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16th, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

DO the claims of Great Britain in regard to our Northern Boundary if insisted upon—or her conduct in the burning of the Caroline, and in the searching and detaining our vessels on the coast of Africa if satisfaction thereto be not first had or sufficient causes for a declaration of war by the United States?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been duly licensed as an Auctioneer, will pay attention to any calls for his services in that capacity, any where in the County of Norfolk.

Orders may be left at "Young's Grain Store," near the Bridge, or at his house, Milton Hill.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Milton & Dorchester Village, Mar. 12. if

NOTICE.

THE House at the State Quarry which is convenient for two small families.

Possession given the first of April.

Inquire of SAMUEL THOMAS.

Quincy, March 12. if

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been duly appointed Assignee of the goods and estate of

JASON CLAPP, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, who, being an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Jason Clapp, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and to no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Jason Clapp will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March instant, A. D. 1842, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on the subject of granting the said debtor his discharge and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to pay the same.

By order of Ellis Ames, Esq. Master in Chancery, JAMES M. BECKFORD, Assignee.

March 12. 2w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

RUEL HARRIS, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust; and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

DANIEL A. HARRIS, Administrator.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

WILLOW GLEN.

All lonely, in this quiet glen,
I wander, wrapp'd in thought,
Far from the haunts of busy men,
Or ought that man has wrought.
God, the great Architect, alone
Has reared these verdant walls;
I listen to His spirit-tones;
Whene'er the night dew falls,
A fragrant incense fills the air;
And, softer than the finest flute,
A little brook is murmuring there,
Beneath that aged, shaggy root.
The laurel shines in glossy green,
Beside the blushing rose,
And glimpses bright are caught between,
Whene'er the streamlet flows.
The nut-tree bends its lusy head,
To fan the humbler trees;
The dark leaves echo back the tread
Of the cool light-footed breeze.
Each tiny, timid, creeping thing,
That in the sunbeam plays;
Each little bird, whose shining wings
Grow brighter in its rays,
Sends up a sweet and grateful song
Of love, and joy, and praise.
And as the streamlet glides along,
It's many tenants gaze,
With glancing eyes, at heaven's blue arch,
As if they loved full well to see,
Between the leaves of the sweeping larch,
Its glorious canopy.

The shout of mirth, the cry of woe,
Are seldom uttered here;
This is the place, of all below,
To check the starting tear,
Within its shades my heart grows light,
And gentler is my spirit's tone;
The ravens in my heart take flight,
And leave me but the dove alone.
Then memory gently comes the while,
And hides her thorns with fairest flowers,
And with her wand, and blandest smile,
Restores to life departed hours.
The spirits of my dead arise,
Clad not in gloom, or woe,
But fresh from out their paradise—
How bright their vestments glow!
They beckon with their slender hands,
To haste me from this world away;
But Death alone can break the bands,
That bind me to a form of clay.
'Tis here, great God, my soothed heart,
In adoration turns above;
With faith I see each joy depart,
Sustained by thy unbounded love.
Cheered onward by thy gracious smile,
My soul can never fear
A scornful world, or Satan's guile—
Oh, be thou ever near.

SYMPATHY.

There is a tear, more sweet and soft,
Than beauty's smiling lip of love;
By angel's eyes first wept, and oft
On earth by eyes like those above.

It flows from virtue in distress,
It soothes, like hope, our sufferings here,
'Twas given, and 'tis shed to bless—
Tis sympathy's celestial tear.

ANECDOTES.

Matthews in one of his entertainments, raised a heavy laugh by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig. Animals of this species are well known for their obstinacy, and for their perseverance in endeavoring to go away, but that which you wish them to take. Matthews asked the Irish bog-trotter where he was taking the pig? And the following colloquy ensued: "Speak lower, your honour; pray speak lower." "Why should I speak lower? I only ask whether you are driving the pig?" "Speak lower." "What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question?" "Why, I would answer your sworn honour anything, but I am afraid he'd hear me." "What then?" "Then he'll not go, for I am taking him a Cork but making him believe he is going to Fremont."

A man recently received a polite note from a neighbor (whose children were going on a visit) requesting the loan of a ass for a few days. Being unable to decipher his friend's hieroglyphics, and wishing to conceal his ignorance from his servant, he hastily returned this answer—"Very well, tell your master I'll wait upon him myself presently."

A fop having one day stopped at a tavern, the landlord of which was remarkable for telling a good story, stepped up to him and said, "Landlord, I hear that you can tell a devilish good story; come, let us hear one of the greatest lies you ever did tell." The landlord, making a very polite bow, said, "Sir, you are a gentleman."

"An agent soliciting subscribers for a new work, showed his prospectus to a man who read 'one dollar in boards, or one dollar and twenty-five cents in sheep.' After considering for a moment, he replied, that when he should be called on for pay, he might not have boards or sheep on hand, and he would not subscribe.

"A young lady having given a gentleman, who was not very remarkable for his taste in dress, a playful slap on the face, he called out, 'you have made my eye smart.' 'Indeed I said she—well, I am happy to have been the cause of making something smart about you.'

A gentleman having a remarkable long visage, was one day riding by a school, at the gate of which he overheard one lad say to another, "That gentleman's face is longer than his life." Struck by the strangeness of this rude observation, the man turned his horse's head and requested an explanation. "Sir," said the boy, "I meant no offence in the world; but I have read in the Bible at school, that a man's life is but a span, and I am sure your face is double that length."

"The candles you sold me last, were very bad," said Suet, to a tallow-chandler. "Indeed, I am sorry for that." "Yes, sir, do you know they burned to the middle, and would burn no longer?" "Good heavens, you surprise me!—what sir, did they go out?" "No, sir, no; they burned shorter."

A young man stepped into a book-store, and said he wanted to get "A young Man's companion." Well, sir, said the bookseller, "here's my daughter."

DR. SACKETT'S Indian Strengthening Plaster.

The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands who have made use of it.

Over three hundred thousand sold annually.



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises
—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast
—Liver Complaints, Coughs, and all
disorders leading to Consumption.

THE increased demand for these celebrated Plasters, has induced some to palm off others, purporting to be mine, therefore I caution purchasers to buy none except they bear my signature. GEORGE STEVENS JONES, none other can be GENUINE.

Prices—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each—on soft kid, 25 cents.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, GEORGE STEVENS JONES, Nos. 80 and 82 Mount Vernon street, Boston—where all orders must be addressed, (post paid).

By special appointment MRS. HAYDEN of Quincy, has become my Agent.

Observe—none genuine unless having my signature. None ever goes from my office without it.

THEY ARE WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.

Boston, Feb. 12. if

Compound Boneset Candy.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Compound Boneset Candy.

Medicated—Price six cents per ounce, or four ounces for nineteen cents. This article is the most celebrated preparation now in use in the form of Candy, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, & Sore Throat.

The most and all diseases of the lungs.

It is literally in the mouth of the whole community, and is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers.

Its ingredients are known to the public, therefore it cannot be called a quack article.

It is made from the root of Elecampane, Liquorice, Squirrels, Senna Root, Boneset Herb and many other ingredients recommended by the medical faculty.

It has gained so extensive a reputation that a number of druggists and confectioners are counterfeiting it. In order, therefore, to procure the genuine, call for "William Brown's Boneset Candy," and observe the directions are signed and the candy stamped "William Brown, Boston."

The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Eliot Street, WILLIAM BROWN, and in this town by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Agent.

Quincy, March 5. if

From P. Cleveland, Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me.

From my knowledge of the ingredient of William Brown's Compound Boneset Candy, and from the beneficial effects which I have myself experienced from the use of it, and which I have observed in others who have used it, I am well satisfied that it is a highly valuable article for promoting expectoration and removing those coughs which so frequently result from colds.

P. CLEAVELAND.

SYMPATHY.

There is a tear, more sweet and soft,
Than beauty's smiling lip of love;
By angel's eyes first wept, and oft
On earth by eyes like those above.

It flows from virtue in distress,
It soothes, like hope, our sufferings here,
'Twas given, and 'tis shed to bless—
Tis sympathy's celestial tear.

Have you a Cough?

DO not neglect it; thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to common cold.

Have you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the ugly, and the gay.

HAVE you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this EXPECTORANT—TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Feb. 26. if

Weymouth High School.

THE Spring term will commence on MONDAY,

the 7th of March, to continue eleven weeks.

The object of this School is to prepare young men for college, the counting room, and the various occupations of life.

The location of the School, its vicinity to Boston, and the healthy climate of the village, would render the situation of pupils from the city, or other places, convenient and agreeable.

TUITION, PER QUARTER.

Common English branches, \$4.00.

Higher do. 5.00.

Languages—Latin, Greek and French, 6.00.

J. BROWN, Principal.

Weymouth, Feb. 26.

George Savil,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 19, Cambridge Street.

Boston, Oct. 16. if

Fisher A. Kingsbury,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Weymouth Mass.

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the

District Court, for the District of Massachusetts.

Weymouth, Feb. 5.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square,

have received a new and good assortment of

Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity,

at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10. if

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of

Trusses from different manufacturers, which he

will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper

than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

if Quincy, Aug. 14.

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred

and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern

Potatoes.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, Feb. 19. if

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. if

Copartnership.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the public

that they have formed a Copartnership, commencing from the twentieth day of November last, for

transacting a general Clothing and Dry Goods business at Neponset Village, Dorchester, under the firm of

Hill & Gibson.

CALEB HILL,

GEORGE G. GIBSON.

Neponset Village, Jan. 29. 3m

Quincy, Feb. 14. if

Manley & Bramhall.

DR. SACKETT'S

Indian Strengthening Plaster.

The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended

by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands

who have made use of it.

Over three hundred thousand sold annually.

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATTINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS.

Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

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SATTINETTS

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

WILLOW GLEN.

All lonely, in this quiet glen,
I wander, wrapp'd in thought,
Far from the haunts of busy men,
Or ought that man has wrought.
God, the great Architect, alone
Has reared these verdant walls;
I listen to His spirit-tones;
Whene'er the night dew falls,
A fragrant incense fills the air;
And, softer than the finest flute,
A little brook is murmuring there,
Beneath that aged, shaggy root.
The laurel shines in glossy green,
Beside the blushing rose,
And glimpses bright are caught between,
Whene'er the streamlet flows.
The nut-tree bends its lofty head,
To fan the humbler trees;
The dark leaves echo back the tread
Of the cool light-footed breeze.
Each tiny, timid, creeping thing,
That in the sunbeam plays;
Each little bird, whose shining wings
Grow brighter in its rays,
Sends up a sweet and grateful song
Of love, and joy, and praise.
And as the streamlet glides along,
Its many tenants gaze,
With glancing eyes, at heaven's blue arch,
As if they loved full well to see,
Between the leaves of the sweeping larch,
Its glorious canopy.
The shout of mirth, the cry of wo,
Are seldom uttered here;
This is the place, of all below,
To check the starting tear,
Within its shades my heart grows light,
And gentler is my spirit's tone;
The ravens in my heart take flight,
And leave me but the dove alone.
Then memory gently comes the while,
And hides her thorns with fairest flowers,
And with her wand, and blankest smile,
Restores to life departed hours.
The spirits of my dead arise,
Clad not in gloom, or wo,
But fresh from out their paradise—
How bright their vestments glow!
They beckon with their slender hands,
To haste me from this world away;
But death alone can break the bands,
That bind me to a form of clay.
'Tis here, great God, my softened heart,
In adoration turns above;
With faith I see each joy depart,
Sustained by the unbounded love.
Cheered onward by thy gracious smile,
My soul can never faint
A scurful world, or Satan's guile—
Oh, thou ever near.

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—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast
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Boston, Feb. 12. if

Compound Boneset Candy.

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Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAH RICHARDSON.

The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Eliot Street, WILLIAM BROWN, and in this town by MRS. E. HAYDEN, Agent.

Quincey, March 5. if

From P. Cleaveland, Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me.

From my knowledge of the ingredient of William Brown's Compound Boneset Candy, and from the beneficial effects which I have myself experienced from the use of it, and which I have observed in others who have used it. I am well satisfied that it is a highly valuable article for promoting expectoration and removing those coughs which so frequently result.

P. CLEAVELAND.

Have you a Cough?

DO not neglect it; thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, and the ugly and the gay.

Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant—TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a Cough?—Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—that in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve. For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincey, Feb. 26. if

Weymouth High School.

THE Spring term will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of March, to continue eleven weeks.

The object of this School is to prepare young men for college, the counting-room, and the various occupations of life.

The location of the School, its vicinity to Boston, and the healthy climate of the village, would render the situation of pupils from the city, or other places, convenient and agreeable.

TUITION, PER QUARTER.

Common English branches, \$4.00.

Higher do. do. 5.00.

Languages—Latin, Greek and French, 6.00.

J. BROWN, Principal.

Weymouth, Feb. 26. 3w.

George Savil,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 19, Cambridge Street.

Boston, Oct. 16. if

Fisher A. Kingsbury,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Weymouth Mass.,

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the

District Court, for the District of Massachusetts.

Weymouth, Feb. 5.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square,

have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincey and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10. if

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincey, Aug. 14.

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.

Quincey, Feb. 19. if

The Hair! The Hair!!

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. 1y

Copartnership.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public

that they have formed a Copartnership, com-

encing from the twentieth day of November last, for transacting a general Clothing and Dry Goods business at Neponset Village, Dorchester, under the firm of Hill & Gibson.

CALEB HILL,

GEORGE G. GIBSON.

Neponset Village, Jan. 20. 3m

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATTINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Buttons, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOLE—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

English Merino, a full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

Plain and Figured MOULIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.

English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.

Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.

Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-5 & 5-6. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS

and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Premium Britania Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGER, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale, GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village) April 17. if

Notice.</

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 12.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

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Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANED WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30. if

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB.

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Books and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, JR.

Quincy, Oct. 30. if

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, 25 cents per

Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; COOKING OIL, 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HANANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11, 12 1/2 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—a general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.

Quincy, June 26. if

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,

No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston, KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8. 6m

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has just received an entire new assortment of Winter Ribbons of all qualities; Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.

Also—A few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty

She is now selling off the remnants of her old Stock of RIBBONS very cheap; among them are some very rich Garniture Ribbons which she will sell at nine-pence per yard.

Quincy, Oct. 23. if

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figured do; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale to day.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 1. if

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/2, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 10. if

Slates.

SLATERS, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16. if

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in a general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16. if

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8. if

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20. if

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8. if

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 2. if

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves

FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 23. if

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

Two subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where ever he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

that hour—and for eternity—I wish—if I may be so blest—if God permit—to be your wife!"

Lady Fanny Freer rose and came to her with rapid steps, and Clay sprang to his feet, and in a passion of tears exclaimed, "Oh God! can this be true!"

"Answer me quickly!" she continued, in a voice raised, but breaking through sobs, "an hour is short—oh how short, when it is the last!—I cannot stay with you long, were you a thousand times mine—tell me, Ernest!—shall it be—shall I be wedded ere I die—wedded now?"

A passionate gesture to Lady Fanny was all the answer Clay could make, and in another moment the aged vicar was in the chamber with her parents and the physician, to all of whom a few words explained the mystery which her bridal attire had already half unravelled.

Blanch spoke quickly—"Shall he proceed Ernest?"

Her prayer book was open on her knee, and Clay gave it to the vicar, who, with a quick sense of sympathy, and with but a glance at the weeping and silent parents, read without delay the hallowed ceremonial.

Clay's countenance elevated and cleared as he proceeded, and Blanch, with her large sunburned eyes fixed on his, listened with a smile serene, but expressive of unspeakable rapture. Her beauty had never been so radiant, so angelic. In Heaven, in her bridal night, beautified spirit as she was, she could not have been more beautiful.

One instant of embarrassment occurred, unobserved by the dying bride, but, with the thoughtfulness of womanly generosity, Lady Fanny had foreseen it, and drawing off her own wedding-ring, she passed it into Ernest's hand, ere the interruption became apparent.

Alas! the emaciated hand ungloved to receive it! That wasted finger pointed indeed to Heaven! Till then, Clay had felt almost in a dream. But here was suffering—sickness—death! This told what the hectic brightness and the faultless features would fain deny; what the fragrant and still unwithering flowers would seem to mock! But the hectic was already fading, and the flowers outlined the light in the dark eyes they shaded!

The vicar joined their hands with the solemn adjuration, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder;" and Clay rose from his knees, and pressing his first kiss upon her lips, strained her passionately to his heart.

"Mine in Heaven!" she cried, giving way at last to her tears, as she closed her slight arms over his neck, "mine in Heaven! Is it not so, mother! father! is he not mine now? There is no giving in marriage in Heaven, but the ties hallowed here, are not forgotten there! Tell me they are not! Speak to me, my husband! Press me to your heart, Ernest! Your wife—oh, I thank God!"

The physician sprang forward and laid his hand upon her pulse. She fell back upon her pillow, and with a smile upon her lips, and drooping lashes, lay dead.

Lady Fanny took the mother by the arm, and with a gesture to the father and the physician to follow, they retired and left the bridegroom alone.

Life is full of sudden transitions; and the next event in that of Ernest Clay was a duel with Sir Harry Freer—if the Morning Post was to be believed—occasioned by the indiscretion of Lady Fanny, who in a giddy moment, it appears, had given to her admirer, Sir Harry's opponent, her wedding-ring!

RAIL FENCE.

In many parts of the country, where rocks are not plenty, farmers are obliged to make wooden fences, and the time of cutting them is important. Posts, in particular, in some kinds of soil, are very expensive as they require to be renewed once in four or five years. In clayey ground, they will stand a dozen years, and in wet meadows, fifty. When posts are used, they should never be put in the ground in a green state, notwithstanding they will last longest in wet ground. Constant wet from water, will not hurt them, but the fermentation of the natural sap in the wood is injurious. When posts with three rails are wanted, it is good economy to purchase, or to make them a foot longer than the common length, so as to admit of them being sharpened at each end. They will last twice as long when so cut; and they cost a trifle more than that of the common kinds.

Posts are so liable to rot and break off, that in some parts of the country, where timber is plenty, crooked or worm fences are made of rails without posts. An obtuse angle is made in each length of the fence, and the rails are placed one upon the other as children build cob houses; the smallest rails being placed at the bottom, and the largest at the top; five rails are thus placed one upon another. When heavy rails are placed at the top, they will often remain in place, without staking up, but it is more common to set a pair of stakes at each angle, and tie them together at the top, with a wither, or a little yoke. The Virginians have very generally used their rails in this manner; and at the north, it is called Virginian fence.

In speaking of the importance of letting timber for posts become dry before it is put into the ground, we ought also to name in connection with it, the importance of suffering the rails of a house and other buildings, to become dry before they are used. It is true we now set buildings higher than we formerly did, and we take smaller timber for rails; and both of these practices tend to favor the durability of the timber—yet we are often obliged to put in new rails; and this labor may be saved. In ancient times, the largest sticks of timber that could be found, were placed at the bottom, on the principle of pyramid building: it seems to have been supposed that this gave the building strength. And it is not uncommon to find, on pulling down an ancient meeting house, rails

twelve inches square. There was not only no need of such timbers, in such a position, but they were not worth half so much as timbers of half their size. When the building was set low, the sill would never become dry, and the sap would ferment in it, until it would cause decay. Many of these old houses are found to have rotten sills. A stick of timber, eight inches square, is better for any building, as a sill, than a stick twelve inches square; and the first has not half the number of square inches.

For the Quincy Patriot.

REVIVAL RESULTS.

Mr. EDITOR—The revival of religion, which is pervading this community, is likely to work some important results as will appear from the following facts. A gentleman, residing in a neighboring town, has received from three repentant sinners the following, viz.—in a letter directed to him the sum of five dollars; in another three dollars; and in the third a valuable silver fruit knife, which has been stolen for upwards of twenty years. If we can judge from "a sixpence how a shilling is made," we would recommend that the prayers of the righteous be directed for the special benefit of Nicholas Bidle, Esq., that he may be converted and induced to disgorge his ill-gotten wealth for the benefit of the stockholders of the United States Bank.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

VARIETY OF YARN.

There is the old kind of stocking yarn out of which our quondam grandmothers used to make those strong, firm, warm stockings and mittens, one pair of which was worth a dozen of those thin, slaty things which are manufactured at the present day. This, we have always supposed, was the best kind of yarn. It does real good and subtracts nothing from any body.

Then, there is the kind of yarn called *tough* yarn. Some of these yarns are so tough that they will stretch most enormously. Their elasticity is such that they will, by a curious kind of mechanism, make a short cord reach round the globe. By these yarns, the good are often made bad and the bad good—the vicious honest and the swindler honorable.

Many are addicted to spinning these yarns who seem scarcely to know it. They commence by small threads, and go on to larger and longer ones, until they spin a large yarn before they are aware of it, and, generally, they soon become so notorious for these *tough* yarns that they are looked upon, as kind of privileged character, who never manufacture any other yarn than that which is *too tough* to be believed to be good for any thing.

Then, there is the *credit* yarn. This can be spun, sometimes, by very young persons, and this makes it a kind of yarn of that peculiar characteristic which call in the aid of older people in such a manner, as often to render them accessories in the first degree.

Every body knows, that the *credit* yarn has been woefully overspun in our day, even among adults; and that this, even in them, is bad enough in all conscience. What an amount of responsibility then, rests upon those men who encourage the manufacture of this yarn in children and youth. When a man, for the sake of trading, sells a child even for cash what he ought to know the child should not possess, he is criminal; but if he sells it to him on credit, he is doubly so, in as much as he encourages the child not only to run in debt, but, also, to do wrong, even to lie or steal to pay his debts. In such cases though the young sinner may deserve punishment, yet, it is the old one who ought to have the greater share.

It is an uncommon thing for one man to encourage the spinning of this yarn in another until he has, unconsciously, manufactured so much that he can never find a market for it in such a way as to enable him to escape from the devouring jaws of his advising credit friend. This is such friendship as vultures have for lambs.

But the most common kind of yarn that is manufactured in our day is *street* yarn. This is a kind of yarn that is very merchantable, though produced in rich abundance. It is astonishing what a demand the manufacturers find for it in the community.

If we were to divide our discourse on this subject, as the Rhetorician does his oration, or the Divine his sermon, we would say:—

1. We are happy to find so good a *sale* for this staple commodity. It is always pleasing to have those who are in want of an article find a ready supply.

2. It is to be regretted that any one should set lightly by an article which has so often proved its title to beneficial effects. Who does not grieve to see that which is really valuable made of little trifles?

Upon this principle, what philanthropist does not grieve to see this commodity undervalued by any.

3. It is a great contributor to *health*. What so beneficial to health, as air and exercise. The spinning of street yarn confers both. It gives full play to those vital organs, the lungs, as it pours into them an ample supply of the best and strongest oxygenated air that circulates in our streets; and it gives full play to the free exercise of the limbs, as it is the usual practice of those who have become addicted to any kind of habit to grow more and more expert by practice. So, the spinner of street yarn is *quick* at travelling.

Now, one great secret; perhaps, it should be said, the great secret of preserving health consists in the regularity with which we attend to our exercise. These practices tend to favor the durability of the timber—yet we are often obliged to put in new rails; and this labor may be saved. In ancient times, the largest sticks of timber that could be found, were placed at the bottom, on the principle of pyramid building: it seems to have been supposed that this gave the building strength. And it is not uncommon to find, on pulling down an ancient meeting house, rails

never stops for wind or tide. She is not deterred from her purpose by the piercing rays of a summer's sun, nor by the bleak blast of wintry Boreas.

4. She is truly an object to be *admired*. Some ill-minded persons are disposed to characterize these useful spinners by such epithets as the following "gossips," "gadgets abroad," etc. We consider all such epithets as given in derision by those who have not the faculty of spinning street yarn to advantage, and who, consequently, feel on this subject much as the fox did when he could not get the grapes.

5. We not only *admire* spinners but, also, *love* them. Indeed, who does not love to see business done in good style? And, as practice gives facility or quickness, who can help loving one who reels this yarn in rich abundance. Why, one well skilled in this business can visit a whole neighborhood in a single excursion. And, then, here is another advantage, viz., preventing all necessity of *tea-parties*, or anything of that nature. It is, also, believed, that soon, these spinners will become so expedited that they will preclude the necessity of the mails running and thus confer a great favor upon Uncle Sam in his present embarrassed condition. Go, then, ye fair spinners; fulfill your mission from house to house and keep matters moving. There is nothing like plenty of business.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Mr. J. S. Houghton of Boston, and M. De Bonneville of Harvard University, gave lectures upon Animal or Human Magnetism, in this town, last week, which have excited much interest in that curious and extraordinary subject. The first lecture gave a full explanation of the "science," as it is called, with the theory of the vital principle. On the second evening some experiments were tried, which were generally considered fair and satisfactory.

The lady, while in the magnetic sleep, certainly exhibited an unnatural degree of strength, being able to overcome the power of two men, with as much ease as one can handle a child. A variety of other experiments were tried, which were both curious and wonderful.

But the power which the patient exhibited in describing the diseases of persons selected from the audience was most astonishing. Nine cases were examined, and in seven of them, the results were remarkably accurate. The persons examined are well known in this place, and there could be no chance for collusion or trickery.

The reality of the magnetic power was also proved, by very convincing evidence, at the Hotel, where M. Bonneville magnetized a young man, who had never been magnetized before, in the public room, by the power of his eye alone, in less than fifteen minutes, throwing him into a state of perfect unconsciousness, from which the company were unable to arouse him. Many persons, who think the magnetic patients are trained for the work, were entirely convinced of the truth of magnetism by this experiment.

It will be perceived, by a notice, in this paper, that Messrs. Houghton and Bonneville will give another lecture, with experiments, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, when they will continue the examination of diseases, and present some new experiments in Phrenology, which are said to be very curious and amusing. The interest manifested by the public is so great, that we anticipate a full house.

REVISION OF THE JURY-BOX. The Selectmen reported the following list of gentlemen to the Town at the late annual meeting, the names of which were placed in a box to be drawn as jurors, to serve at the several courts as occasion may require, and it was

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5. We would call the attention of those of our readers who are afflicted with Hernia, to an advertisement in another column of this paper, of Fletcher's Patent Trusses. It is an invaluable article, and well adapted to all classes and ages; even a child of a year old can wear one with perfect ease. Many a hard working man has been obliged to stop from his daily labors on account of a rupture, and has been entirely relieved by the use of these trusses. Many certificates from the first medical men in the country, testify to the good which their patients have received from them, and every person who has the misfortune to be afflicted with Hernia, should not omit of purchasing one of these Trusses, which will entirely assuage the pain which is incident to this disease, and restore them to their daily avocations, without any inconvenience by wearing them. Luther Angier, Medford, is proprietor. They are for sale in this town, by Dr. Woodward.

About five hundred ladies of Montpelier, (Vt.) recently addressed a petition to the innkeeper in the village, urging him to repudiate alcohol and all that it inherits. The "mine host" took but little time to consider and answered that he would do so cheerfully—only regretting that he had not sooner ceased selling the poison, and thus escaped their rebuke.

Some of the applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, style themselves *gentlemen*, on which it is suggested by a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, that some of their creditors would hardly concur with them in the propriety of the application.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have introduced a bill for the establishment of the offices of Admiral, Rear Admiral and Vice Admiral, in our Navy.

Hon. Amos Kendall, late Post Master General, has turned farmer; having purchased a farm and taken a residence on it.

A man in Richmond, (Va.) ran away with another man's wife and money. The amorous pair were overtaken by the injured husband, while on their way north, and carried back to Richmond. The offender had left a wife and children behind him.

Side by side, in the New York papers, appear the list of managers of the late Boz Bait tickets (five dollars) and the list of applicants in bankruptcy, and several names appear in both.

The receipts of the American Board of Missions during the month of January, are stated to be more than forty thousand dollars.

The wife of a mechanic in Rochester, (N. Y.) lately deposited in the Savings Bank of that city, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he signed the temperance pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance.

When ivy-handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand-paper, or emery; it will take off the spots, and restore their whiteness.

The Springfield (Mass.) papers state, that, in consequence of the recent reduction of duties under the Compromise, several factories in that vicinity have been obliged to stop, and notice has been given that others are to stop very soon.

Some disturbance having been created in the Indiana Legislature, a short time since, one of the members proposed an order for the door-keeper to bring in a basket of brick bats, to aid the Speaker in keeping order.

During the past year, Massachusetts paid a bounty of \$4,777,65 upon 27,219 lbs. of cocoons raised in the State, from which 1300 pounds of silk were reeled.

It is said that the great lawyer, Francis Hargrave, amassed his extensive and valuable library merely by "picking up" at book stalls. Parliament granted eight thousand pounds for the purchase of it for the British Museum.

In Hull, (Eng.) cigar smoking is looked upon as the genteel thing, even by the ladies—and this in the streets, too. What a figure our young ladies would cut parading the streets with a roll of tobacco projecting from their beautiful mouths.

Through the sagacity and fidelity of a dog, a jewelry store in Utica, (N. Y.) was recently saved from destruction by fire. The inmates heard the dog barking furiously, but unconscious of the cause, did not move until he sprang upon their bed and aroused them by putting his paws upon their breast. They rose just as the flames were bursting through the ceiling, and in time to arrest the progress of the destroying element.

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Coll's Trial, for the murder of Adams, cost the City of New York two thousand dollars. The refreshment bill of the jury and attendant officers was four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; being seventy-five cents for each dinner, fifty cents for breakfast and tea; twenty-two dollars and fifty cents for segars and twelve or fourteen dollars for beer.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has repealed the law for the suppression of Masonic Lodges, which was passed in times of anti-masonic excitement.

The citizens of Richmond, (Va.) are urging a moral war against gamblers. The Grand Jury at that place made two hundred and sixty presentations in one day.

Hereafter, by an act of the legislature of Michigan, the religious belief of a man shall not, in any case, affect his competency as a witness in any court of justice in that State.

There is a man living in Oswego, (N. Y.) thirty-four years of age, who has never had an hour's sickness in his life—who never fired a gun—never caught a fish, and never rode a horse, but who has travelled more than twelve thousand miles, mostly by steamboat and railroads.

The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of the intermarriage law of this State, is in favor of freedom of taste, as well as freedom of trade; and says that "they who prefer black should not be condemned to choose white."

According to a law of Massachusetts, no person shall catch any pickerel from the first day of December to the first day of April, under penalty of a forfeiture of fifty cents for every pickerel so taken; unless the provisions of the law may have been suspended for the year, by legal vote, in town meeting.

In this town, on the 16th ult., Mr. Albion Dearborn of Bridgewater, to Miss Eliza G. Field of this place.

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Returns from the New Hampshire election, state that Hon. Henry Hubbard (democrat) is elected Governor by nearly five thousand majority, and that a large majority of the Legislature are of the same political faith.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has passed both branches of the New Jersey Legislature, the Council almost unanimously, and the Assembly by a vote of forty to eight.

John Lorimer Graham has been appointed by the President of the Postmaster at New York.

John D. Freeman, Esq., of Mississippi, has been elected Attorney General of that State. Ten years ago Mr. Freeman was a "Printers Devil."

The last Hingham Patriot states that John Kingman, Esq., has sent to the Department his resignation as Postmaster which is to take effect after the thirty-first instant.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Judge Archibald Randall as Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the room of the late Judge Hopkins.

In England—that land of splendor and squalidness, that whitened sepulchre—they have spent a million of dollars on the christening of the queen's infant. Probably millions of human beings, during that day, grew faint for the want of food.

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The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bank bill for immediate resumption of specie payments of the banks in the State. They will have to *fork over* or wind up.

A spark will go out of itself, if you do not blow upon it. Turn an indifferent ear to false reports or reflections upon others, and the retailer of it will soon find he brings his wares to the "wrong market."

Lions have been known to live to the age of seventy years; an eagle to one hundred and four; a tortoise to one hundred and seven; a swan to three hundred; an elephant to four hundred; and whales are supposed to live to the age of one thousand years.

All the descendants of Thomas Jefferson, now living, save one, (T. J. Randolph) are residents of foreign lands.

The vote of the Mexican officers, by which it was decided to march the Santa Fe expedition to the city of Mexico, instead of shooting them on the spot, was decided by only one majority.

A man has been indicted in Baltimore for libel, which consisted in his having carried to the publisher of a paper in that city, a notice of a marriage, no such event having taken place. We hope his trial will result in a conviction of libel.

In the annual report of the expenses of the town of Ipswich, may be found the following item: "Paid Josiah Wait and others, for nothing, according to the vote of the town, one hundred and seventy dollars."

The Postmaster at Pittsburg, (Pa.) lately attacked the editor of the Daily American in the street; when the latter dropped him on the pavement like a hot pancake. The bystanders interfered and separated the combatants. Government officers had better let editors alone, as they may be sure of being worsted.

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To Let,
 ONE half of a new House. Immediate possession given. Inquire of THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. Quincy, March 19. if

Caution!
NEIGHBOR'S take care of your Hens. EELISHA MARSH. Quincy, March 19. 3w*

Land.
THE subscriber is desirous of letting the Land situated in the rear of his dwelling house to some responsible and suitable person to plant to the halves. Manure will be found to plant the same. None other need apply. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. Quincy, March 19. if

To Let,
THAT well known situation which has been improved many years as a Grocery Store, and of late occupied by Mr. Freeman Moore. It is an excellent stand for a retail West India Goods Store. Possession given the first of April. Apply to FRANCIS WILLIAMS. Quincy, March 19. 4w

To Let,
THE premises now leased to Clift Rodgers, and possession given the first of April. They consist of four rooms convenient for a family—a Shop recently occupied for the Curving business—and a large Stable. Inquire of JOSEPH NEWCOMB. Quincy, March 19. if

Hingham Bye-House.
GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Fin- ished, in the best manner and at the lowest pri- ces.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscriber will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Bye-House.

■■■■■ All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, March 19. if

Instruction in Dancing.
M. R. STIMSON would most respectfully give notice that his Spring School will commence the first week in April, at the following places:

Monday 4th, nine in the forenoon, at the Hall of George H. French, (Hancock House,) Quincy.

Monday 4th, three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hall of Mr. Babcock, Railway Village, Milton.

Tuesday 5th, nine o'clock in the forenoon, at Dorchester and Milton Village, at Richmond Hall.

Terms of tuition, one dollar to be paid at entrance and six dollars at the close of the twenty-fourth lesson, and five dollars for his former scholars.

Boston, March 19. 3w*

Communication must be post paid.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 13.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

Premium Britania Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufacture of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERs, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANED WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17. *if*

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30. *if*

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB,

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30. *if*

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz.—

Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1/2 and 12 1/2 cents per pound; RAIN-SINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.

Quincy, June 26. *if*

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,

No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston, keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment

K of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cambrics, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8. *6m*

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has just received an entire new assortment of Winter Ribbons of all qualities; Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.

Also—A few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty

Bonnets for Mourning.

She has now selling off the remnants of her old Stock of Ribbons very cheap; among them are some very rich Garments. Ribbons which she will sell at nine-pence per yard.

Quincy, Oct. 23. *if*

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1. *if*

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/2, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. *if*

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16. *if*

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books is general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16. *if*

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Ship, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8. *if*

George Hemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20. *if*

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good

Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8. *if*

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 2. *if*

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves

FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 23. *if*

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where ever he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

10 Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.

JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries.

ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Braintree.

JOSEPH CLEVERLY. Abington.

SAMUEL A. TURNER. South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Lynn.

N. E. OSBORNE. Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

From the Boston Atlas.

MISCELLANY.

CHARLES RIVER BRIDGE.

The excellent Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives, in his farewell address to the members, took occasion to compliment them, among other things, for their attention to individual petitioners; and even went so far as to say he did not think *any one* could complain of delay, or denial of justice. I hope all the petitioners will agree with him; but I have my suspicions that his good nature and kind feelings at the moment of separation, and I know that he is full of such feelings, led him to

Be to their faults a little blind.

And to their virtues very kind.

At least I know of one set of petitioners who had a strange sort of justice administered to them; who, after having been deprived of nine-tenths of their property by the Legislature, without the imputation of even a fault—after having in vain endeavored to obtain redress against the Commonwealth in the Courts of Law, appealed to the justice of the Legislature at its last session, and very quietly had leave to withdraw. Not one word was said in answer to their statement, so that it may fairly be considered as admitted by the Legislature; but considerations of expediency, perhaps, led them to defer the reparation of the injustice of their predecessors to a more convenient season.

I hope that season will one day arrive, that the time will come when legislators will be aware that honesty is the best policy for States as well as for individuals, and will act upon their conviction in regard to the late Proprietors of Charles River Bridge. I am ready, for one, to vote to instruct our representatives to grant the compensation for property taken under color of law, and yet without law, which has been too long withheld from persons charged with no crime, no misdemeanor, no offence, no wrong doing of any kind, and who yet have been punished more severely than any culprit, under sentence of the law, would be suffered to be in an enlightened community. That you and others may see upon what ground I make such an assertion, I send you a copy of the memorial presented to the Legislature by sundry of the Proprietors, which states their case succinctly and clearly.

Yours, LEX.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, the Memorial of the subscribers respectfully represents, that—

In the year 1821, they were proprietors of shares in the corporate property of Charles River Bridge, the market and common value of which was, at that time, about \$2000; that in consequence of successive acts of the Legislature, authorizing the building of a bridge by the side of Charles River Bridge, called Warren Bridge, and abrogating the taking of tolls upon said Warren Bridge, the value of the shares in Charles River Bridge was reduced from \$2000, in 1821, to about \$1666 and 2-3ds, in 1841, that being the amount awarded by the Legislature to the Corporation as such; reserving, however, of course, the inalienable right of petition, and not doubting that any incidental wrong which might arise from the operation of general laws or acts of the Legislature, would be promptly repaired by that spirit of justice, and that regard to the true interests and character of the State which have hitherto marked, and as your memorialists trust, will always distinguish the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts. And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

George Hemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20. *if*

Indeed I do not tell you a lie,' said the boy warmly, fearing she might be influenced by the examples of her companions, 'indeed I do not. Oh! do not refuse me. My poor, poor mother—I fear she will die before I get home. She has had nothing to eat these two days.'

The kind hearted girl could not withstand the appeals of the shuddering boy, made as they were in such pitiful tones and taking her purse from her bag she put it in his hands.

'Take this,' said she, 'my uncle gave it to me this morning to spend for Christmas things, but I can do very well without them. Run home with it quick, and may it make you more comfortable, if not merry, on this Christmas day.' The boy hesitated.

'May be your uncle will be angry, Miss,' said he.

'No, no,' she answered, 'he gave it to me to spend as I chose, and now I choose to give it to you. Haste with it home.'

'God bless you! God bless you!' he exclaimed as the tears of gratitude coursed each other down his cheeks. 'May you never want bread as we have done.'

He would have thanked her more, but the thought of his starving mother came across his mind, and leaving them he was soon out of sight.

Courage defends the honor of man—modesty

guards that of woman.

THE PURSE.

CHAPTER I.

It was a clear, cold, sunshine Christmas morning in Philadelphia—Christmas, merry Christmas!—Chestnut street was thronged with people, whose faces beamed with happiness, and whose hearts leaping with joy, a joy not the least abated by the thrilling peals which ever and anon rung out from Christ Church bells. The old, the young, the rich and the poor, were all mingled together in the gay thoroughfare. All classes and conditions seemed to have thrown aside care, determined to enjoy blithe Christmas with unalloyed felicity.

Perhaps it was thus being engrossed so much with pleasure, more than hard heartedness, that caused the gay groups, who were going to and fro, to disregard the earnest appeals made to their sympathies by a young lad, apparently about fifteen years of age, who was wading his way through the throng, entreating them to bestow upon him a trifle for his poor mother.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

'Nay, uncle,' answered the young man, confusedly, 'I gaze upon it at times because it reminds me of my mother—'

'And of a certain little blue-eyed lass, whom a certain William Leslie would have no objection to fall in love with, if he could happen to come across her again—that is if he has not already, merely from gratitude.' And the uncle looked archly in his nephew's face as he spoke.

'Nay, uncle, there would, perhaps, be but little use of that, even though I should come across her,' as you say: there are great changes happen in people's situations in six years. For instance, witness how different is mine. She may be wedded, and have forgotten long, long ago, the little beggar boy, or she may be dead, and lying in the cold and silent grave.

'True—I was but jesting,' said his uncle.

'But,' continued the young man, 'as I was saying, I love to look upon the purse, because it reminds me of my mother: and—I will not deny it, for I will ever remember her—of her who gave it me; and last, though not least, because, uncle, it brings to mind the debt of gratitude I owe to you—you who have cared for me like a father for a son.'

'Aye! and who will care for you as a father for a son even when he dies.'

'May that day be long coming!' and the young man turned away to hide a tear.

He took up his hat, and drawing on his gloves, left the counting house. He walked along meditating upon the conversation he had just been participating in, and ere he was aware he found himself upon the quay. A steamboat was just about to leave and he stopped to witness its departure. All was bustle and noise. Passengers, some on foot and some in carriages, were constantly arriving, and hastening on board. Porters running to and fro with baggage, some with wheel-barrows, some without. Carmen, huck-men, white-men, black-men, all added their quota to the general din, while the noisy news boys with their 'morning paper, sir,' and the boiler of the boat with its phizzing roar, in no wise lessened the tumult. Then there was the parting of friends—the 'farewell' uttered in a trembling voice—the silent grasping of the hands—the dimmed eye, and the lingering step, that told, as plain as words, how fond the hearts that were severing. What an exciting scene! So thought William Leslie, as he stood apart, watching the busy crowd.

The last bell was rung—the 'all aboard' had been proclaimed—and the fastenings were about being cast loose, when suddenly he was started by the screaming of women and the cry of 'a man overboard.' He ran towards the spot at the edge of the wharf, where the people were crowding most together, and beheld a man somewhat past the middle age struggling in the water. Nearly all around seemed paralyzed—none moved towards a rescue. Some, it is true, recommended what ought to be done, but, as is usual, did not make any efforts themselves. William was a good swimmer, and seeing the imminent hazard of the gentleman, he immediately threw off his coat and plunged in. In a moment he was breasting the current with his burden—and in a few more, they were both drawn on board the boat, which had been fastened again to the wharf.

The gentleman shook the water from his locks, and feeling in his pocket drew forth a well stored pocket-book, which he proffered to William. 'Take this, young man, as an unworthy reward for the invaluable service you have rendered me,' said he, 'at least until I can have a better opportunity of giving you a more substantial proof of my gratitude. I would thank you, could I find words to do so, but my heart is too full.'

William put back the money with his hand. 'No, no,' said he, 'I did not risk my life for money; I risked it to save a fellow creature's life. Excuse me.'

'Take this, then,' said the gentleman, handing him his card, and if you ever visit Philadelphia, do not neglect to call upon me. My house and heart will ever be open to the preserver of my life.'

The fastenings had been just cast loose again, and William, with the card in his hand, jumped ashore while the boat proceeded on its way.

Concluded next week.

For the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO JUSTITIA.

MR. EDITOR—I am sorry to trespass again upon your columns, and certainly have no desire to engage in a controversy with your correspondent *Justitia*; but he has so entirely misconstrued my remarks that I feel called out to reply, that my silence may not be construed into an acknowledgement of the truth of the conclusion he has drawn from my communication of the 12th inst.

Allow me, in the first place, to tender my hearty thanks to him for his *generous insulation* at the close of his article, that my motive in penning the remarks, was a desire to "sustain his business." It indicates a great and noble mind, that judges every thing by a standard of its own.

Justitia has been amused in reading the several communications relative to the Hancock House. I agree with him that it is amusing, and not only amusing but strange—very—that any man should have the hardihood, in these times, to set custom aside and come out in vindication of an injured and much abused fellow citizen. No wonder he thinks my ideas antiquated, for the fashion now is, to vilify and abuse every person that happens to entertain a different opinion from ourselves, or dots not belong to our society. *Justitia* asks if I am not aware that I am raising a hobby for the moderate drinker? I am aware of nothing of the kind, and he must be dull of comprehension to construe a single sentence of my communication so that it shall vindicate the use of alcohol. The whole article is based upon *charity*; it countenances and encourages the present

mode of Washingtonian operations; it wishes the friends of temperance success, and at the same time it condemns what is *decidedly* wrong in a portion of the party and what *no* man that has one particle of charity in his breast can uphold—the denouncing and scandalizing an honest and upright man for pursuing what he considers, and I have no doubt conscientiously, an honorable business. I do not think with Dr. Jewett that a man's conscience is tickled in him because he is vowing the article; or that the argument amounts to any thing, that the business must be necessarily wrong, because it is pursued for gain; nor would I advance an argument of the kind if I were engaged like the Doctor in lecturing for the same thing Mr. French is laboring for—money—to support myself and family. I again repeat, *I did not* come out the advocate of the drinker or vendor, nor would I take upon myself to condemn his business or habits with a zeal that outruns judgment, for I know the consequences of such a course. Charity and modesty forbid my denouncing moderate drinkers, or bestowing upon them foul epithets, as is often the case, enough to make a *decent* man blush. As honorable and high-minded men are and ever have been found among the moderate drinkers, as among the class which do not drink, and if I were to assert to the contrary, I should expect the ghosts of such men as John and Samuel Adams, Hancock, Quincy and others—the bright stars in the constellation of American patriots—names that every citizen of Quincy should be proud of, and scorn to tarnish even by an imputation of wrong—I should expect, I say, their ghosts would rise in judgment against me, than in any other situation. I believe him to be a true friend to the cause, and that he can influence those that are ardent and pledged friend of the cause could, for they must see at once that he has no end in view but their good.

And now, Mr. Editor, bidding the Doctor and his valiant knight, *Justitia*, good bye, I will retire with them into oblivion and relieve the patience of yourself and those who have taken the trouble to follow me through this communication. C. W.

PUZZLE.

I am composed of eleven letters. My 1st, 2d, and 3d, is an instrument much used in summer. My 1st, 9th, 3d, and 4th, is a name for a temple of worship. My 6th and 3d, is a preposition. My 10th, 4th, 2d, and 1st, is a part of a tree. My 6th, 10th and 7th, is a word sometimes used for sick. My 3d, 2d, 6th and 11th, is an article much used in building. My 7th, 9th, 3d and 4th, is a narrow street or avenue. My 2d and 8th, is an interjection. My 9th, 7th and 4th, is a kind of drink. My 10th, 6th and 4th, is not the truth. My 8th, 2d, 5th and 11th, is a word used for pull. My 8th, 9th, 10th and 7th, is a large room. My 7th, 6th, 3d and 4th, is part of a verse of poetry. My 2d, 7th and 11th, is the whole. My 8th, 6th, 10th and 7th, is a small elevation of land. My 8th, 9th, 6th and 11th, is something that falls from the clouds. My 7th, 4th, 9th and 3d is not fat. My whole is one of the most celebrated public buildings in Boston. A QUINCY BOY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The closing lecture of the season before this institution was delivered by Naaman L. White, Esq. of Braintree. Subject—*Martin Luther*. This was a fair lecture. The subject, though an old one, was rendered new and interesting by being handled in an instructive and pleasing manner.

Mr. W. made Luther pass before the audience in all his simplicity, energy and boldness. Popes, Kings, Emperors, Prelates, Cardinals, Priests, and all their paraphernalia, passed before him in all their pomposo nothingness.

The subject and the time referred to, all led him to touch upon the Catholic religion, and he, of course, told only the Protestant side of it.

There were many happy flights of oratory in the lecture; the language was well selected; the style fine; and the manner of delivery, plain and graceful. Mr. W. is a young man of the legal profession, and bids fair to make an eminent speaker.

The Lyceum has now closed for the season. The attendance has been full—quite too large a number for so small a hall; and we hope before another winter, we shall see a commodious Town House erected in the centre of the population. All must admit that we need a larger hall for many purposes.

The course of lectures the present season has been characterised by strong marks of talents and oratory. We have had the privilege of feasting upon the well digested and "beaten oil" compositions of several of the gentlemen who stand first in the list of orators, writers, philosophers, divines and statesmen, in this country, among whom have been John Quincy Adams and son, Rev. John Gregory of this town; from abroad, Rev. Messrs. Maffit and Giles; Prof. Espy; Prof. Brown, the Grammarian, and Field, his pupil; Messrs. Egan, Bolles, Park, and others, more than we can now enumerate. Thus much has been done, the present season, in the way of lecturing; but, probably, owing to the

crowded state of the hall, very little has been accomplished in the way of debating. It is believed we have had as good, if not the best, course of lectures ever given before the Lyceum.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In regard to the conflicting opinions in relation to the venerable Representative from this District to Congress, we have for years regarded him one of the most profound statesmen our country has ever produced. Though often accused of deviating from his political faith by some of the great political parties of the country, we consider him one of the most consistent statesmen of the present day. His consistency is of the most exalted and enduring character. He has always been true to his own avowed sentiments and the convictions of his own conscience. This is all the consistency we have a right to claim of any man, and though some may regret the consequences of the recent discussion at Washington as tending to alienate the North and South, yet no man can say, that Mr. Adams is not perfectly consistent with his well known and distinctly avowed principles.

We abhor slavery in all its forms of human degradation and misery, as the plague spot of the Union; and we do not believe with a small portion of the public press, that abolition has had its day—we believe its seeds are planted deep by pure philanthropy, in the ever productive and never failing soil of the civilization and Christianity of the world; and we believe one day, and that not far distant, there will be a rich harvest of universal freedom, when man of every grade and complexion, will stand forth in the noble attitude of a freeman, enfranchised as brother and a citizen.

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

There has been thirteen diplomatic appointments since the fourth of March, says an exchange paper, and ELEVEN of that number were selected from the Southern States! All will recollect when Hon. Edward Everett was nominated, what an excitement it created—a citizen of old Massachusetts selected for the first station of Foreign Courts! It could not be endured!—a determined spirit confirmed him. To apprise the South, President Tyler has selected ELEVEN from Southern States, and virtually shut the door upon the North, to the various stations of foreign trust! Why are these things so? Are there no interests at the North, which northern men can represent at a foreign court? Or is the school of Southern politicians more congenial to the atmosphere of Royalty than that of the North? Is the President so lost to a sense of justice and his obligations to the North as to thus overlook and slight the unostentatious claims of her eminent statesmen, to tickle the fancy of the 'chivalry,' who flutter and fawn around the throne of power? The press of the North has long poured forth adulation upon the head of an embryo party, the crystals of which seems to be forming by the dispensation of favors to the South, and not upon the basis of any great national measure beneficial to the people. MEASURES, not MEN, should be the motto of the sentinel of liberty.

APPRENTICES.

A reference of some importance to apprentices and those binding them out, was held in this town a week or two since. An agreement, in writing, was made between the father of the apprentice and a master carpenter, for him to take the young man and teach him the carpenter's trade, and to pay him a certain sum a year for his services.

It appeared, also, that the young man remained with the carpenter nearly two years, and then, (in the opinion of the referees,) without any reasonable cause, quit his service.

In order to have the matter amicably adjusted it was left to referees, who decided that the father of the young man should pay to the master seventy-five dollars and costs of reference, amounting to thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents; and also, that the father should receive no compensation for the services of the boy for the last year, which was forty dollars.

As it is a case of common occurrence that young men, after remaining a year or two at their trade, during which time they can acquire a good knowledge of it, leave their masters without having completed the time agreed upon, we hope this decision will have the effect to make parents more careful in compelling their children to fulfil engagements into which they have voluntarily entered.

The first two years that an apprentice remains with the master is generally a bill of expense to him by the time lost in teaching him his trade and the materials injured and destroyed in the hands of an unskillful practitioner. It is to the latter part of his apprenticeship that the master looks for remuneration for those losses, and it is certainly right and proper that he should receive damages in case of non fulfilment of the agreement.

The subject and the time referred to, all led him to touch upon the Catholic religion, and he, of course, told only the Protestant side of it.

There were many happy flights of oratory in the lecture; the language was well selected; the style fine; and the manner of delivery, plain and graceful. Mr. W. is a young man of the legal profession, and bids fair to make an eminent speaker.

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crowded state of the hall, very little has been accomplished in the way of debating. It is believed we have had as good, if not the best, course of lectures ever given before the Lyceum.

Live while you live."

To ADVERTISERS. It is urged upon our advertising friends the necessity of sending their favors, at least, to the office by Friday morning, and if convenient at an earlier period in the week. To withhold them till late on Friday imposes upon us the disagreeable duty of working to a late hour that night.

SHOE AND LEATHER DEALER'S CONVENTION. A large committee appointed by the late convention, held in Boston, of Shoe and Leather Dealers, has published an address to the people of Massachusetts, in which they argue the question of protection to American industry. The committee state the following facts in proof of the rapid increase in the importation of foreign shoes, and to show that under the operation of the compromise act, all the finer description of boots and shoes will be imported from France:

"As an instance, we would state that an individual in Boston, who in 1835 sold but three hundred dollars worth of French Boots, during the last year imported and sold more than ten thousand dollars worth of that article alone."

The last vessel that arrived in the port of Boston from France, contained about five thousand pairs of Paris Boots and Shoes!"

FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN. The Bunker Hill Aurora has published a slip furnishing the particulars of the large and destructive fire which occurred at Charlestown on Sunday morning last. It originated in a large wooden building occupied as a stable, which, together with ten out of eleven horses that were in it was destroyed; the fire then communicated to a three story wooden house adjoining the stable, which was not entirely destroyed; and thence to one in the rear which was entirely destroyed; and thence again to a two story wooden building. Several buildings in the neighborhood and an extensive coal yard containing a large quantity of coal belonging to the Cunard steamships took fire, but were promptly extinguished.

WEATHER. The election in Rhode Island has resulted in the defeat of those who voted in favor of the new Constitution. The majority against the measure was over one thousand votes.

The New York Herald says the winter of 1817 was so warm that white pond lilies appeared in bloom in January.

There is a man in New Orleans who fancies himself a bank, and therefore goes regularly into liquidation every morning at ten o'clock.

A committee of the Philadelphia Bar have addressed a circular to the members of the Bar in the United States, requesting contributions to defray the expense of erecting a monument to Chief Justice Marshall. Two thousand dollars was contributed about two years ago, for that purpose, but more is wanted. If there is a name which ought to be cherished by every true American, with peculiar fondness, that name is John Marshall.

A letter from Washington states that the balance due from Swartwout to the Government has been struck, and that it is \$300,000, instead of a million. Of this Mr. Swartwout says he can satisfactorily prove that \$250,000 is due by another person.

Hon. Charles M. Conrad, a true and zealous whig, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Louisiana, in the place of Alexander Mouton, democrat, resigned.

Fanny Ellsler has become Manageress of the Tacon Theatre, at Havana.

In the case of Stockton, Stokes & Co. vs. Amos Kendall, late Postmaster General, against whom the plaintiffs brought an action of damages arising from his withholding payment of certain moneys claimed by them as mail contractors, the jury have returned a verdict of eleven thousand dollars damages for the plaintiffs.

The Senate of Ohio has refused to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Ohio (Free Masons) by a vote of seventeen to fourteen. Also an Odd Fellows' Lodge, by seventeen to fifteen.

Willis H. Blaney, formerly high constable of Philadelphia, has been held to bail in one thousand dollars to answer the charge of being accessory to the robbery of a store, and for a misdemeanor in not arresting the notorious James Williamson.

The Grand Jury of New York have presented the Brokers' Board, the Alms House, and the Lunatic Asylum.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Colver's (Free Baptist and Anti-Slavery) Church have secured the purchase of the Tremont Theatre, Boston, for sixty thousand dollars—under a forfeiture of two thousand dollars if the bargain is not consummated within three months.

Carter Beverly, Esq., the gentleman through whose representations the foul tale of a coalition between Adams and Clay obtained credence in 1827 and exercised an influence long after, has published a letter to Mr. Clay expressing his utter disbelief in the existence of any such coalition, and regretting that the story should, through his instrumentality, have at any time obtained any degree of credence.

The only gentlemen now members of the Senate, who belonged to that body in 1832, are Messrs. Prentiss, Benton, King and Mangum. Messrs. King and Benton are the oldest members of the Senate, the first having represented Alabama, and the second Missouri, from the introduction of their respective States into the Union. As Alabama came in first, Mr. King is father of the Senate—albeit himself a bachelor, says the New York Commercial.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Indiana, to employ a phrenologist to examine the heads of the Governors, Fund Commissioners, and others who have had charge of the finances of the State, to discover which of them is the greatest "financier."

There are four hundred and eighty-seven Catholic chapels in England and Wales, and sixty-nine in Scotland. In England there are eight Catholic colleges. In Scotland there is but one.

THIRTY-FIVE SURVIVORS of the Bunker Hill battle are now known; of whom twelve reside in Massachusetts, thirteen in New Hampshire, four in New York, three in Vermont, two in Maine, and one in Connecticut. The oldest is John Slade of Brookfield, (Vt) 95, and the youngest Ebenezer Spaulding, Dover, (Me) 83.

A new town has been set off from Charlestown, (Mass.) entitled Somerville. It is said

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.

Jefferson College, the institution that Hon. Alexander H. Everett was called to the Presidency a year since, has been destroyed by fire. It cost upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars including furniture, and was considered the most splendid building in Louisiana. The Library, which cost nearly nine thousand dollars, and Laboratory which cost one thousand dollars were also destroyed. No lives lost, but few articles saved. Insured for sixty two thousand dollars.

Ebenezer T. Fogg, Esq. of South Scituate, has been appointed a Commissioner in Bankruptcy for Plymouth County.

Judge Peets of New York, has decided that under the general bankrupt law a wife can retain her jewels owned before marriage; Judge Story of Mass., has given a contrary decision, and says she must surrender them.

The election in Rhode Island has resulted in the defeat of those who voted in favor of the new Constitution. The majority against the measure was over one thousand votes.

The New York Herald says the winter of 1817 was so warm that white pond lilies appeared in bloom in January.

There is a man in New Orleans who fancies himself a bank, and therefore goes regularly into liquidation every morning at ten o'clock.

A committee of the Philadelphia Bar have addressed a circular to the members of the Bar in the United States, requesting contributions to defray the expense of erecting a monument to Chief Justice Marshall. Two thousand dollars was contributed about two years ago, for that purpose, but more is wanted. If there is a name which ought to be cherished by every true American, with peculiar fondness, that name is John Marshall.

A letter from Washington states that the balance due from Swartout to the Government has been struck, and that it is \$300,000, instead of a million. Of this Mr. Swartout says he can satisfactorily prove that \$250,000 is due by another person.

Hon. Charles M. Conrad, a true and zealous whig, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Louisiana, in the place of Alexander Mouton, democrat, resigned.

Fanny Elsler has become Manageress of the Tacon Theatre, at Havana.

In the case of Stockton, Stokes & Co. vs. Amos Kendall, late Postmaster General, against whom the plaintiffs brought an action of damages arising from his withholding payment of certain moneys claimed by them as mail contractors, the jury have returned a verdict of eleven thousand dollars damages for the plaintiffs.

The Senate of Ohio has refused to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Ohio (Free Masons) by a vote of seventeen to fourteen. Also an Odd Fellows' Lodge, by seventeen to fifteen.

Willis H. Blaney, formerly high constable of Philadelphia, has been held to bail in one thousand dollars to answer the charge of being accessory to the robbery of a store, and for a misdemeanor in not arresting the notorious James Williamson.

The Grand Jury of New York have presented the Brokers' Board, the Alms House, and the Lunatic Asylum.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Colver's (Free Baptist and Anti-Slavery) Church have secured the purchase of the Tremont Theatre, Boston, for sixty thousand dollars—under a forfeiture of two thousand dollars if the bargain is not consummated within three months.

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A new town has been set off from Charlestown, (Mass.) entitled Somerville. It is said to contain neither a lawyer, doctor, justice of the peace, church, town house, tavern, poor house, or jail. It appears, however, to include within its limits, the Insane Asylum, and that may account for some of its other deficiencies.

It must be gratifying to the advocates of Free Trade to learn, that by a late arrival at Boston, some six thousand pairs of French boots were received. In connexion with this, at a late auction sale of French goods in New York, a stock which cost one hundred and forty thousand dollars, were sold at one hundred thousand dollars.

Two hundred and twenty-five drunkards have been reclining in Lynn since the tenth of June last. The number of inmates in the almshouse has been greatly reduced.

The town of Charlton, (Mass.) has, by a vote of fifty-six to one, instructed its Selectmen to oppose and the granting of licenses to any individual to sell spirituous liquors in that town.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

MARRIED.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says that a secret design, which is well matured, has been formed in Washington, to unite Texas with this country, at the present session of Congress!

The number of applicants for the Bankrupt Act in Boston, up to Saturday the 19th inst., was eight hundred and nineteen.

Less than one hundred years ago ninety young women were sent over from England to America, and sold to the planters for tobacco, at one hundred pounds each.

It was stated by John Tappan, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, at the late Temperance Convention held in Boston, that out of fifteen hundred distilleries in Pennsylvania, but fifteen were now in operation, being ninety-nine in a hundred stopped. This fact speaks volumes for the progress of the total abstinence cause.

One hundred divorces were granted by the late legislature of Maryland.

Anissa Walker, Esq., of Boston, has received and accepted the appointment of Professor of Political Economy and General History in the Oberlin (Ohio) Collegiate Institute.

A boy sixteen years old, has been sent to jail in New York for refusing to support his wife, fourteen years old, and child four months old.

It is stated in the papers, that a husband lately tied his wife in a chair and then set fire to her cloths. She was badly burned before relief was obtained. He was intoxicated. This circumstance occurred in Pittsburg, (Penn.)

The Judges of the General Sessions in Philadelphia have decided in the case of the wrists of habeas corpus taken out by Messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwait and Andrews, sustaining the motion to dismiss the wrists, and binding the relators to answer. They were ordered to give bail in \$10,000 each. By the advice of counsel they were committed to the custody of the sheriff, and wrists of habeas corpus were sued out, to be heard on the 28th inst.

A law of Illinois declares that every black mulatto person who shall be found in the State, without an authenticated certificate of freedom, shall be deemed a runaway slave, and if no proof of his freedom be made, he may be hired out from month to month for the space of a year.

The Legislature of Maine have adjourned. Ninety-two Acts, and one hundred Resolves were passed during the session.

A Temperance Society has been formed at Washington by gentlemen connected with the Departments. In deference to the position of one of the Cabinet who is at the head of the Society, the pledge was modified so as to allow him to offer the cup to his friends, though he cannot use it himself.

An exchange says he knew a lady who once left a ball room because a mechanic entered, who afterwards married a basket maker, and died a washer-woman.

Rev. Sylvester Judd, Jr., one of the Chaplains of the Legislature of Maine, was dismissed, by a vote of seventeen to fifteen.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

LAMENT.

"The parted Spirit
Knoweth it not our Savior? Answereth not
Its blessing to our tears?"—*Maturin.*

The circle is broken—one seat is forsaken—
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken,
One heart from among us no longer shall thrill
With the spirit of gladness or darken with ill!

Weep! lonely and lowly are slumbering now,
The light of her glances—the pride of her brow!
Weep! sadly and long shall we listen in vain,
To catch the soft tones of her welcome again.

Give our tears to the dead! for humanity's claim,
From its silence and darkness is ever the same;
The hope of that world whose existence is bliss,
May not stifle the tears of the mourners of this.

For O! if one glance the freed spirit may throw,
On the scene of its troubled probation below,
Than the glare of the marble—the pride of the dead—
To that glance will be dearer the tears which we shed.

O! who can forget the rich light of her smile,
Over lips moved with music and feeling the while—
The eye's deep enchantment, dark, dream-like and clear,
In the glow of its gladness—the shade of its tear?

And the charm of each feature—while over the whole
Played the hues of the heart, and the sunshine of soul;
And the tone of the voice, like the music which seems,
Breath'd softly and faint in the ear of our dreams!

But, holier and dearer, our memories hold,
Those treasures of feeling more precious than gold;
The love and the friendship—the pity, which gave
Fresh hopes to the living, and wreaths to the grave.

The heart, ever open to charity's claim,
Unmoved from its duty by censure or shame;
While vainly, alike on her eye and her ear,
Fell the scorn of the heartless, the jesting and jeer.

How true to our hearts, was that beautiful sleeper!
A smile for the joyful,—a tear for the weeper.
Yet evermore prompt, whether mournful or gay,
With warnings in love to the passing mazay.

For, though spotless herself she could sorrow for them,
Who sullied with evil the spirit's pure gem;
And a sigh or a tear could the erring reprove,
And the sting of rebuke was still tempered with love.

As a cloud of the sunset slow melting in heaven,
As the star, which is lost when the day-light is given,
As a glad dream of slumber, which wakens to bliss,
She hath passed to the world of the holy from this.

She hath passed—but O! sweet as the flowret, shall
bloom
From her last, lowly dwelling—the dust of the tomb—
The charm of her memory, as heaven's own breath,
Shall rise, like an incense from darkness and death!

THE SLANDERER.

I hate the slanderer!
I hate him for his poisonous breath!
More deadly than the dew of earth;
I hate him for his hooded lies,
His peace destroying calumnies—
His words I hate—so arch, so sly,
So void of generosity—
So deep, so empty, yet so full
Of what will social joy annul,
His heart is gall; his tongue is fire,
His soul too base for generous ire;
His sword too keen for nobler use,
His shield and buckler are abuse,
I hate the slanderer!

ANECDOTES.

"I say, stranger, it rains" said a merchant the other day to a square built down easter who was quietly passing his store; "you had better stop in and buy an umbrella—I'll sell you one at half price." Without a word of reply, the yankee walked in, selected one of very superior silk, and inquired the price. "Five dollars, sir, we sell them at—have never sold them for less," was the polite response of the merchant, who, in his eagerness for trade, had already forgotten his conditions of sale. Jonathan, coolly laying down two dollars and a half, took the umbrella and walked off, leaving the merchant to calculate his profits upon the sale of his goods at half price.

A gentleman called on a friend, and asked the loan of a hundred dollars to enable him to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. His friend enquired the amount of his indebtedness. "Two thousand dollars," was the reply. Here, said his friend, is the hundred dollars, but instead of using it in the way you propose, call on your creditors, pay them five per cent of their claims and get discharged by them of your obligations. The man did as advised, and the following day he had made a settlement of all the claims against him!

A heathen philosopher was asked by one of his disciples, the reason why man was furnished with two ears, and two eyes, and but one mouth and tongue? "I do not know," replied the philosopher; "but this we may learn from it—that we should hear and see at least twice as much as we speak."

In boasting of certain new camphine lamps, negro Bob exclaimed, "Now jis look ahea, Sam dey is so lumfied dat dey set a brick wall afire; and when dey fus lit, de sorrel rays of de reeleschun went right ro' de side ob de house, and knock Pete West flat down, forty yards off."

"Why don't you wear your ring, my dear?" said a father in a ball-room to his daughter. "Because, papa, it hurts me when any one squeezes my hand." "What business have you to have your hand squeezed?" "Certainly none—but still you know, papa, one would like to keep it in squeezeable order."

A couple of friends were riding together in a gig, when the horse taking fright ran off at violent speed. The one that was driving called on the other to help hold him. "O, never mind," replied the other. "I guess we can ride about as fast as the horse can run."

"I say Mister, do you belong to the church?" asked a passer by of a rum looking customer, who had "brought up" against the meeting house. "No, not exactly, but I am leaning that way," he hiccupped.

"I have been troubled with weak eyes for more than ten years, doctor, and am not able to tell the cause." "Can't you?" said a lady, "I can." "What is it?" "Because they are set in a weak place."

DR. SACKETT'S Indian Strengthening Plaster.
The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands who have made use of it.
Over three hundred thousand sold annually.



For Rheumatism, Lambeo, Sprains, Bruises—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast—Liver Complaints, Coughs, and all disorders leading to Consumption.

THE increased demand for these celebrated Plasters, has induced some to palm off others, purporting to be mine, therefore I caution purchasers to buy none except they bear my signature. **GEORGE STEVENS JONES**, none other can be GENUINE.

Prices—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each—on soft kid, 25 cents.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, **GEORGE STEVENS JONES**, Nos. 80 & 82 Mount Vernon street, Boston—where all orders must be addressed, (post paid).

By special appointment **MRS. HAYDEN** of Quincy, has become my Agent.

Observe—none genuine unless having my signature. None ever goes from my office without. **THEY ARE WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.** Boston, Feb. 12.

Compound Bonset Candy.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Compound Bonset Candy—Medicated—Price six cents per ounce, or four ounces for nineteen cents. This article is the most celebrated preparation now in use in the form of Candy, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Sore Throat and all diseases of the Lungs. It is literally in the mouth of the whole community, and is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers.

Its ingredients are known to the public, therefore it cannot be called a quack article.

It is made from the root of Elecampane, Liquorice, Senna, Senna Root, Bonset Herb and many other ingredients recommended by the medical faculty.

It has gained so extensive a reputation that a number of druggists and confectioners are counterfeiting it.

In order, therefore, to procure the genuine, call for "William Brown's Bonset Candy," and observe the directions are signed and the candy stamped. **WILLIAM F. STEVENS**, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Eliot Street, **WILLIAM BROWN**, and in this town by **JOHN BRIESLER**, **Agents**.

Quincy, March 5.

From P. Cleveland, Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me.

From my knowledge of the ingredient of William Brown's Compound Bonset Candy, and from the beneficial effects which I have myself experienced from the use of it, and which I have observed in others who have used it. I am well satisfied that it is a highly valuable article for promoting expectoration and removing those coughs which so frequently result from colds.

Fisher A. Kingsbury, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Weymouth Mass.

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the District Court, for the District of Massachusetts. **Weymouth, Feb. 5.**

In Bankruptcy. United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

SETH ADAMS, of Quincy, in said District to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy. United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ALFRED DODD, of Dorchester, late a copartner with Henry W. Ridgway, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy. United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 19. 2w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

RUEL HARRIS,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

DANIEL A. HARRIS, Administrator.

Braintree, March 12. 3w

Pure Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable compound is prepared by **WILLIAM BROWN**, Chemist, 481 Washington street. This is an entire new preparation of Sarsaparilla, with out being reduced by the addition of Sugar, to form a syrup, as it is known by all that this very much reduces the extract. It is prepared by a new steam apparatus, that procures the strength without evaporation. It is the only preparation now in use. That the physicians may be made acquainted with its mode of manufacture, a Pamphlet has been published and sent to the physicians that they may know its qualities. For the past year it has been extensively recommended by them for purifying the blood, removing all humors, diseases of the skin, eradicating mercurial effects from the system, ulcers, etc. It is also extensively used for the rheumatism.

For sale as above, retailed by all the druggists in Boston, and for sale in this town by

JOHN BRIESLER, **Agents**.

Quincy, March 12. 1w

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled

with their former stock to offer for sale an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in

the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the

following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.

English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

Black, Blue, Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.

DOG SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.

SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.

Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOS—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

English Merinos, a full assortment.

Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.

Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.

English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.

Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.

Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

Bed, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.

WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 4-4 & 5-5. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS

and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA

GOODS and GROCERIES.

Quincy, Dec. 4.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the

following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS.

BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS.

Beaver, Moleskin, and Alpahut COATINGS.

Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS.

English and French MERINOS. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufacturers.

SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HORSE BLANKETS.

Prices—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each.

12 1/2 cents each.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, **GEORGE STEVENS JONES**, Nos. 80 & 82 Mount Vernon street, Boston—where all orders must be addressed, (post paid).

By special appointment **MRS. HAYDEN** of Quincy, has become my Agent.

Quincy, Dec. 4.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOS—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.